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JPRS-SSA-85-029

11 April 1985

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

DTIC QUALITY INSPECTED 2

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11 April 1985

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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GUINEA-BISSAU

SOVIET TOURISTS TRAVELING IN BISSAU

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 16 Feb 85 p 5

[Test] A ship carrying Soviet tourists has been in the country since Tuesday, for the purpose of enabling them to convince the youth of the African countries to participate on a mass scale in the 12th Festival of Youth and Students, scheduled to take place in Moscow (Soviet Union) this year.

According to the deputy head of the cruiser, Aleksandr Bogomolov, second secretary of the Leninist Komsomol, there is in the Soviet Union an extensive movement, known as the "student construction detail," and there are volunteer performance groups, in other words, students who travel during their spare time from the city to the construction sites where labor is needed.

That official said: "This is an interesting type of work, on the one hand; and it helps our country's economic development, on the other."

Most of the tourists, who number 300, are from the construction field, and the others are from the kolkhozes.

The ship with the aforementioned tourists is visiting five African countries, namely, Angola, Nigeria, Benin and Sierra Leone, with Bissau as its last stop.

The official also stressed that, in all the countries that they have visited, they held meetings with the representatives of the youth organizations, and that, "our attention was focused on peace."

In conclusion, he said that the representatives of the youth vanguard, JAAC, "received us very cordially and in a friendly atmosphere."

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CSO: 3442/199

GUINEA-BISSAU

FRENCH NAVY DONATES MEDICINES TO FARP

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 16 Feb 85 p 5

[Text] A donation of medicines and foodstuffs from the members of the crew of the French warship, "Second Maitre de Bihan," was delivered late on the afternoon of 13 February at the Amura fortress, by Corvette Capt Philippe Portalier, to Comrade Jacinto Silva Junior, secretary general of the FARP [People's Revolutionary Armed Forces].

The gift, to be given to the patients at the Bissalanca air base military hospital, consists of 850 kilograms of wheat flour, 800 of pasta, 180 crates of tomatoes, 216 crates of powdered milk, 480 liters of oil, 720 cans of condensed milk and 15 kilograms of various medicines.

Also during his stay in Bissau, the corvette captain and ship commander, Philippe Portalier, held a press conference on board ship with the national news media, during which he stated that the ship's passage through Bissau is associated with the cooperation and friendship that exist between Guinea-Bissau and France.

Commander Portalier also noted: "The ship's mission, also along the West African coasts, is part of the exercise of the French warships in these zones, called 'Okoume.'"

Also involved in this voyage, which will take them to several African countries on our coast, ending in Libreville, are five more ships, each of which is visiting different countries: Madeira, Cape Verde, Senegal and Guinea-Bissau. Commanded by Rear Admiral Cotanea, the frigates left from the north of France, at Brest, each with its own crew, consisting of nearly 100 men, as Commander Portalier also told the news media.

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CSO: 3442/199

GUINEA-BISSAU

BRIEFS

NETHERLANDS DONATION--Vam Toor, in charge of the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs' cooperation for West Africa, said that the Netherlands is granting Guinea-Bissau 139.2 billion escudos to improve residential neighborhoods. Vam Toor made this comment a few moments before his departure for Bissau, where he will remain a few days for meetings with the Guinean authorities in connection with the cooperative relations between the two countries. Van added that he was gratified at the meetings that he had held with the different economic sectors of national life. The delegation from the Netherlands, which consists of several technicians, has held talks with Ministers Carlos Correia, Mario Cabral and Filinto Barros, who head the Ministry of Rural Development and Fisheries, the Ministry of Commerce and Tourism and the Ministry of Natural Resources, respectively. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 13 Feb 85 p 6] 2909

FRENCH WARSHIP VISIT--From 12 to 15 February, a warship, "Second Maitre de Bihan," from the French Republic, will be visiting Bissau. During its stay in Bissau, several sports events have been scheduled, as well as a reception on board, offered by the commander, Corvette Captain Portalier. The Guinean authorities will also pay a courtesy visit to the French vessel. The "Second Maitre de Bihan" is an antisubmarine fighting ship in coastal waters, sailing at depths under 200 meters. It can take on other secondary missions, such as maritime surveillance of coastal waters and high seas school instruction. The ship, 80 meters long and 10.30 meters wide, with a maximum speed of 23.5 knots, operates with two diesel engines, each with 6,000 horsepower. It has rather sophisticated antisubmarine and antisurface weaponry. [Excerpt] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 9 Feb 85 p 7] 2909

DISCUSSIONS ON BORDER DIFFERENCES--On Thursday, delegations from Guinea-Bissau and Senegal met in Bissau to negotiate the agreement for an international arbitration commitment concerning the dispute between the two countries over maritime borders. Since agreement was not reached with regard to certain points in the draft commitment under discussion, another meeting will be called in Dakar on a date to be set through diplomatic channels. The Guinean delegation to the talks was headed by Comrade Fidelis Cabral D'Almada, chairman of the National Border Commission and minister of education. The Senegalese delegation was led by the minister of foreign affairs, Ibrahima Fall, who left Bissau yesterday. Meanwhile, as the newspaper NO PINTCHA learned, the decision

on the border dispute between Guinea-Bissau and Guinea-Conakry will be read on 14 February, in the Hague (Netherlands), where the sessions of the court of arbitration are being held. The members of the National Border Commission, headed by Fidelis Cabral D'Almada, will leave Bissau on 12 February, bound for the Hague. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 9 Feb 85 p 6] 2909

CSO: 3442/199

MOZAMBIQUE

UNAUTHORIZED PRESSURE CONCERNING MILITARY SERVICE DENOUNCED

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 5 Feb 85 p 15

[Text] The city of Beira has in recent days been characterized by an atmosphere of concern, particularly among young people, because certain individuals in the uniform of the Armed Forces of Mozambique (FAM) have, profiting from the normal patrol activities of the defense and security forces, been mistreating some young men of military age, demanding and seizing their documents from them on the pretext that military service is compulsory.

We learned from Lt Artur Charles, in charge of the Sofala Recruiting and Mobilization Center, that such action represents an opportunistic attitude on the part of individuals attempting to distort the clear guidelines contained in the Laws on Incorporation in Compulsory Military Service in effect in the People's Republic of Mozambique.

In this connection, that officer of the FAM/FPLM [Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique] urged the entire population of the province of Sofala, and the city of Beira in particular, once again to step up popular vigilance and to report actions of this nature to the nearest military authorities immediately.

Reports can also be channeled to the dynamization groups, police squadrons, militia commando units, the headquarters of the vigilance groups and even the Sofala Recruiting and Mobilization Center itself.

It should be noted, according to Lieutenant Charles, that such behavior, entirely negative in its essence, is designed to distort the true goals of incorporation in Compulsory Military Service (SMO), which have at this time achieved considerable success in Sofala. Another aspect of these opportunistic maneuvers involves inculcating hatred and discouraging enthusiasm for the defense of the fatherland among young people.

This military officer stressed that the enrollment of young people in the FMO is not coercive, much less does it mean imprisonment. It is dictated by the now common criterion according to which every citizen of an age to fulfill his SMO should freely and conscientiously present himself at the recruiting center.

Lt Artur Charles urged the young people subject to SMO to complete the registration project under way if they have not yet done so. He also urged those

who have already registered to carry their cards. These young men will then be called upon in organized fashion to carry out the task of defending the fatherland.

For this reason, all of the agitation being created in the streets, carparks, markets, neighborhoods, transit checkpoints and other sites where people gather is a purely opportunistic campaign. It should not be confused with the routine patrol actions. They indeed are legal and should be carried out and respected by all, because asking citizens for identification is a measure which makes it possible to take action against idlers, vagrants and even infiltrated bandits.

It should be noted that this FAM/FPLM officer pointed out, on the other hand, that the patrol brigades are authorized to require those in violation, individuals whose names have been selected for SMO but who have failed to appear, to accompany them to the Recruiting and Mobilization Center.

In the course of patrol duty, young men whose registration cards are suspicious--falsified documents, as well as the cards of young men who have moved illegally from one province to another, that is to say without reporting to their respective recruiting centers, can also be taken to the center.

In this connection, Lieutenant Charles explained that the situation of those holding illegal cards is normalized, while with regard to those in violation, the measures consistent with the law are implemented.

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CSO: 3442/195

MOZAMBIQUE

SOFALA GOVERNOR VISITS NHAMATANDA, DEFINES PRIORITIES

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 4 Feb 85 pp 8-9

[Text] The pressing need for an urgent solution to the problems of military discipline, particularly those of logistics, but relying on the involvement of the entire population, was the issue that dominated the program for the recent 2-day visit paid to the district of Nhamatanda by the provincial director of Sofala, Maj Gen Marcelino dos Santos. This requirement was made more express at the meetings held with local cadres from the party, the government and the defense and security forces. The first task to be accomplished to attain this goal is to concentrate all the available resources on the production of essential equipment for the troops, particularly for those on the combat front fighting the armed bandits.

That member of the FRELIMO Party's Politburo also remarked that this measure results from the fact that it has been observed that everything that must be done at present for the good of the Mozambican society "entails victory in the war against the armed bandits." While heading toward that victory, "we must seek different circumstances. It does no good to just go about expressing regret about things which, at the outset, we realize lack conditions making their procurement possible."

Knowing How to Determine Priorities

At one of the meetings that he held with local leaders, Marcelino dos Santos first explained the purposes of his trip, noting: "Very simply, we have come to see the work being done to implement the instructions stating that everything must be concentrated to win the war, and that the present priority is the war."

Going back a little in time, to make clear the importance attached to the action being taken, he discussed the process of devising the territorial plan for this year, the work for which was headed by provincial brigades working in all the districts, including Nhamatanda.

He stated: "We have already discussed this many times. But it has not turned out, why? Because we have to make a plan that will guarantee that the armed bandits will not destroy what we are doing. This means that the territorial

plan must ensure victory over the armed bandits. It must be the backbone. This is why the plan is not yet ready. Work must be done to have a war plan: produce food for the soldiers, produce clothing for the soldiers, and produce shoes for the soldiers."

According to that official, the Nhamatanda leadership must strive to make all the enterprises existing there exist and operate with a profit. They must make certain that the railroad line is not brought to a standstill; and they must not allow the high voltage power transport line posts to be destroyed.

He explained: "A war plan means that the little food that there is must go to those who are on the front line. If there is a little clothing, it will go to those on the front line. If we have a nurse, he must be sent to the combat area. It is necessary to find out what we want and implement it immediately, because 1985 is the year for clearing out the armed bandits."

Hungry Soldier?

Another point made by Maj Gen Marcelino dos Santos during his stay in Nhamatanda was that, "We can no longer allow soldiers in this province to be hungry, without clothing and without shoes. Anyone who wants to eat will go to the front line."

He added: "We cannot do everything at the same time; there is no hurry. We must define the priorities, believe in them and have convictions. War must be waged against the armed bandits. This means organizing and mobilizing everyone for training and producing for the troops. As a result of this work, we shall later have a maternity establishment, a school, etc."

Then he stressed: "There can be no illusions, no idealism. Clarity is required. We must consider the problems like people; there must never be anyone expressing regret or complaining. First, we shall undertake the war, because we are struggling. We have to break up the armed bandits and prevent them from sabotaging the railroad line, as well as the electric power supply. There is not even time for crying."

The reader may not completely understand why Maj Gen Marcelino dos Santos insisted on stating that the population of that district must be organized and mobilized to produce food for the troops of the Armed Forces of Mozambique. But this concern is quite easy to understand, if we note:

Nhamatanda, located approximately 90 kilometers from the city of Beira, is currently considered the granary of Sofala Province (if we take into account the fact that Gorongosa is relatively more stricken by the bandits' action), in view of the fertility of its soil, which fosters farm production, particularly that of corn, rice, sorghum, sunflowers and vegetables. It also has a potential allowing for the raising of cattle, hogs, goats and poultry.

It covers an area of 40,094 square kilometers, with a total of 79,159 inhabitants according to data obtained from the latest population census. Established there

are four state agricultural enterprises and 39 private farmers, 18 of whom are considered to be large producers. The development of the cooperatives is still in an embryonic phase.

All the sectors (state, cooperative, private and family) engage in their economic activities on an area estimated at thousands of hectares, with various crops.

There are also some important economic infrastructures in Nhamatanda, such as the railroads and a quarry. This district is also responsible for a lengthy expanse of electric power line which supplies the city of Beira.

According to the administrator of Nhamatanda, Daniel Salipe Jacobo, the forecasts for the current agricultural campaign indicate that good results will be accrued in comparison with previous years, particularly in growing corn. This claim is based on the regularity of the rainfall and the efforts expended by the population, which has expanded its growing areas.

One of the sites visited by the director of Sofala Province during his stay in the district of Nhamatanda was the Metuchira reeducation center, which has been operating on an experimental basis since May of 1983. It currently has 356 inmates who are engaged in agricultural production, and the raising of hogs, rabbits and ducks, in addition to building houses and doing trade-type jobs. Here, Marcelino dos Santos left instructions for attaining self-sufficiency in food, by working with the resources that exist locally.

He said: "There must be a deep sense of the manner in which the individual is educated, leading the one to be reeducated to an exhausting job and later to political work. It is not a reeducation center in which there are loafers and criminals that will give us the best conditions."

That member of the FRELIMO Party's Politburo made these comments after having heard the report of the activities carried out there, which was submitted orally by the respective commander, Felix Linha.

Among many points focused on, there was a demand for the provision of a tractor for the farm work, inasmuch as, for the current agricultural campaign, the center intended to make use of an area of 270 hectares for corn. However, 127 were cultivated and only 80 were seeded. The lack of machinery was cited as the main cause of this failure.

It was in opposition to that argument that Marcelino dos Santos remarked: "Anyone who offends the society must be reeducated, primarily with manual labor, so that he will acquire a liking for work. For this reason, the notion of a tractor and fuel must be set aside. It is indeed necessary to use the hoe, machete and scythe, working only with the hoe, and obtaining a good yield, perhaps using yokes of oxen."

He noted: "We must assimilate the population's experience; also because it is not to a reeducation center that we shall give priority. There is no reason that this center should not be profitable, and should not be able to become self-sufficient."

Addressing those being reeducated themselves, he stated: "It is necessary to find the best way for making you acquire a liking for work; to find the best way for preventing you from believing in erroneous ideas. You must become aware of the fact that you have acted as bad citizens."

However, he described the purpose of contact with the inmates as being "that of hearing from you what Mozambicans should really do to become reeducated after having committed crimes; to hear whether or not you feel like free citizens; to hear whether you feel more criminal and more alienated, or better; because this work must be carried out by all of Mozambican society."

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CSO: 3442/192

MOZAMBIQUE

IRAN EMBASSY CELEBRATES SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF REVOLUTION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Feb 85 p 2

[Text] Last Sunday, Ahmad Naghme, charge d'affaires of the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran, gave a reception in celebration of the sixth anniversary of the triumph of the Islamic revolution. The Mozambican Government was represented by Carlos Beirao, vice minister of education. Among the other guests were some diplomats accredited in our country. The National Day of Iran is celebrated each year on 10 February and this year marked the first celebration of it in Mozambique.

The National Day of Iran was celebrated by the Iranian Embassy in Maputo last Sunday, 10 February. The date, which marks the sixth anniversary of the overthrow of the dictatorship of Shah Reza Palhevi by the Iranian people and their Islamic protectors, was celebrated in Mozambique for the first time since the two countries established diplomatic relations a little over 2 years ago.

Addressing the guests at the reception, the Iranian charge d'affaires said he was pleased to be celebrating the sixth anniversary of the Islamic revolution for the first time in Mozambique: "It has been 6 years since the overthrow of the monarchy which oppressed the Iranian people for 2,500 years. The revolution was won at the cost of countless sacrifices and we will consent to even more sacrifices to maintain it." Later, he added: "We pray to God to help all oppressed nations to conduct a revolution." In conclusion, he said he was pleased to be celebrating this anniversary in Mozambique, a country which had overcome colonialism.

In turn, Carlos Beirao, vice minister of education, offered a brief speech in behalf of the Government of Mozambique, in which he said: "The first celebration, here in Mozambique, of the Islamic revolution in Iran is a historic event." He noted that "relations between our two peoples date back for centuries, although the relationship was interrupted with the advent of colonialism. Today, after the overthrow of the Shah Reza Palhevi and of colonialism, that relationship has been resumed."

In conclusion, Beirao noted that the two peoples were eager to strengthen this relationship which has been reborn and that Iran's National Day was being celebrated as if it were our own.

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CSO: 3442/194

MOZAMBIQUE

MAPUTO POLITICAL-MILITARY SEMINAR ON SECURITY, DISCIPLINE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Feb 85 p 2

[Text] The political commissioners of the Maputo Province Military Command demonstrated their readiness to broaden military action to insure the eradication of the armed bandits, particularly in Maputo Province. The decision came during the closing session of the First Seminar of the Political Commissariat of the Maputo Province Military Command, which took place Thursday afternoon in Boane.

The participants in the seminar studied forms of military organization in the various military units in this province, focusing on the strategy and tactics for strengthening the combat morale of the FPLM [Armed Forces of Mozambique].

The proceedings were led by Maj Gen Atanasio Salvador Mutumuke, military commander of Maputo Province and commander of the First Motorized Infantry Brigade, and the participants were the political commissioners of the Provincial Military Command.

The closing ceremony was preceded by the reading of a message from the participants, hailing the seminar and the decisions that came out of it.

"We are going to face problems in carrying out the decisions of the seminar, but we guarantee that we will make every effort to achieve positive results within our units," the message reads.

Addressing the closing session, Salvador Mutumuke said that the decisions of the seminar provided the stimulus and he expected that everyone would be motivated to achieve the desired goals in the defense of the country.

At another point, Mutumuke referred to the problems of discipline that are affecting our army and the steps which had been taken to eliminate them. Among other examples, he cited immorality, liberalism and corruption.

General Mutumuke offered some guidelines for the commissioners, to enable them to work effectively in their units in Maputo Province.

At the end of the proceedings, the participants made a donation of 3,000 meticals, to be used to strengthen our defense capability.

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MOZAMBIQUE

QUELIMANE COMMANDER DESCRIBES MILITIAS' SECURITY ROLE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Feb 85 p 3

[Text] "We are the rear guard force for the FAM-FPLM," claimed the militia commander of the city of Quelimane, Joao Nabula, while making an assessment of the militias' activities in the aforementioned city. According to this official, the militiamen guarantee social calm.

"We have created an insurmountable barrier for the armed bandits along the entire boundary of the city of Quelimane and we have satisfactorily completed our task of guaranteeing calm and the defense of the revolutionary conquests at work sites and in residences," remarked the militia commander for the city of Quelimane, speaking during an interview granted to our correspondent in that section of the country.

The city of Quelimane consists of five districts. According to that official, there are militia command units in all the districts as well as at the CFM [Mozambique Railroad] enterprise.

Joao Nabula said that the district command units are structurally composed of a commander, a chief of staff and a commissar. He explained: "This establishment on the district level makes it possible for all actions to be planned and executed locally. This doesn't mean that they fail to render an accounting. It is the obligation of each organ to render periodic accounts to the higher entities."

The command unit in the city of Quelimane was created at the beginning of last year, confronting difficulties associated with facilities, but with backing from the members of the party committee in the city they now have a headquarters and a social center for militiamen which, during this first phase only serves light meals or lunches. There are plans in the near future to start serving meals. According to that official, when this goal is attained, it is thought that the militiamen's work will be more efficient.

That official noted that the militias have already been created in many enterprises of major economic importance. Joao Nabula, in describing the militias' tasks in the city, commented: "We are quite sure that we have militias in nearly all the enterprises, wherein they ensure the security and economic stability of those sectors and, moreover, serve as the FAM-FPLM's rear guard force. While

the latter are advancing on the combat fronts, we guarantee the security of the people in the urban and suburban areas."

More Members

One of the tasks of the militias is to bring increasing numbers of members into this regiment; however, last year, the militias command unit trained a considerable number of workers for self-defense, and in the schools of the city, nearly 400 individuals, including teachers and students, have been trained. According to Joao Nabula, "The city's schools now have a force for defending their lives and the state's property for education."

Discussing the militias' practical work, he said that the majority are workers in enterprises who, "by day work at their job sites and by night patrol the residential areas, and their participation is by now well known although at first, many claimed to be exhausted, but that phase is virtually over. Now it is an everyday occurrence and what the majority have shown offers positive indications."

The most significant problems that have been discovered during the operations are those involving thieves, incomplete documentation, breaking into residences, sexual corruption, involvement with the BA's [armed bandits] and petty theft on public thoroughfares, where there are crowds of people.

These cases are handled according to regulations and turned over to the competent entities, and when one suspected of involvement with the BA's is concerned, he is turned over directly to security for special treatment; when sexual corruption is involved, he is turned over to the district's legal agencies; and if it is a case of proven theft, it is also handled in the district.

Joao Nabula commented: "In all this work, we have found a very large group of youths between the ages of 12 and 15, who engage in such petty thefts. We turn them over to the PPM [Mozambican People's Police], but they are released the next day and continue engaging in such actions again. We have not yet found a solution for this group of idlers from the legal entities. Perhaps if we had a juvenile court on the provincial level, we could solve it." He expressed great concern over surmounting this problem hampering the work of the militias, adding: "The situation is very serious, because these young people do not have a bright future."

At the behest of the party structures, the militiaman in the city of Quelimane can be readily distinguished from other forces, because he has displayed his own uniform since last year; an action that was taken immediately after the creation of the command unit on this level. So, one cannot confuse a military man with a militiaman.

There is a good relationship between the defense and security entities; the problems that have arisen are minor and have been solved immediately.

They have been surmounted in the enterprises as well, because the workers have participated in the planning and even in night-time patrols, and in the meetings which have been held.

The difficulty which still exists is that of the lack of pants for the militiamen, as well as rain-capes, to ensure the success of the patrol work.

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CSO: 3442/187

MOZAMBIQUE

CFM'S FIRST PEOPLE'S MILITIA BATTALION BECOMES OFFICIAL

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 4 Feb 85 p 3

[Text] Last Friday, the Mozambique Railroad Enterprise [CFM]-Central, with headquarters in the city of Beira, made its first battalion of the People's Militas official, as the beginning of the organization of all the workers at the complex who have already been trained for self-defense.

The group now created adds a total of 324 members associated with the maintenance sectors in the A and B zones of CFM-Central who, for this purpose, have been divided into companies and subdivided into platoons and sections.

Also on Friday, the chief and deputy chief of the aforementioned battalion, namely, Gabriel Mabunda and Jose Fausto Archer, were sworn in, as were the company commanders and the members of the official structure.

The creation of the battalion was directed by Joao Chico Sande, secretary for organization of the Circle Committee of the CFM-Central. On this occasion, the message from the members of the aforementioned group of militiamen was submitted, offering their readiness to guarantee the inviolability of goods handled there, to combat thefts and to defend the line.

In his remarks, Gabriel Mabunda said: "We are militiamen who, by our work, will see to it that the countries which use our port have confidence in our work, making the goods reach the respective destinations without any breakage."

In conclusion, he added: "We want every worker in the enterprise to be a militiaman, and every machinist to be ready to respond to the enemy's fire, without waiting for the soldier, so that we may give them an opportunity to search the jungle and combat the armed bandits."

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CSO: 3442/190

11 April 1985

MOZAMBIQUE

MARRACUENE YOUTH MOBILIZED IN SECURITY EFFORT

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 9 Feb 85 p 5

[Article by Jose Manuel]

[Text] Maputo--The participation of the young people of Marracuene District, Maputo Province, in the defense of the country was described by Seja Massave, provincial secretary of the OJM [Organization of Mozambican Youth], as very positive, owing to the intensive mobilization efforts of that mass democratic organization in all the localities and settlement in this zone.

Some 400 young people from several areas of Marracuene recently attended a course conducted there in political-military participation. In cooperation with the Mozambican Armed Forces, they are now taking part in actions to eliminate the armed bandits and are also patrolling residential areas and production centers.

"Currently, in addition to educating our youth on the necessity and importance of defending the country, we are also enlisting the young people in specific tasks in the struggle against hunger and against the armed bandits, particularly in the border areas between our district and Manica District," Seja Massave said.

We learned that mobilization of the young people to become involved in combating banditry is featured prominently in the OJM plan for Marracuene District, although their engagement in the battle against hunger is no less important.

"We are optimistic about the youth involvement in the struggle against the bandits. In recent months, many young people have volunteered for military training as one of the basic conditions to drive out the enemy," Massave stressed.

Regarding the registration for compulsory military service [SMO], which has been going on since 2 January, Seja Massave said that 16 posts had been set up in various localities and settlements in Marracuene.

Continuing, our informant said that the young people of Marracuene had responded in praiseworthy fashion to the SMO registration, particularly following the decision of the Party Provincial Committee, which met recently in Maputo to

evaluate the process; the committee recommended that "the young people may be registered, even if they do not have photographs."

According to the OJM secretary: "In fact, this solved one of the major problems which our young people faced in registering for the SMO, because most of them did not have photographs of themselves and, compounding the problem, there is currently a shortage of film in the districts."

Construction of Villages

Our reporter learned from Seja Massave that the youth of Marracuene are also taking part in the construction of six new communal villages which were created following the evacuation of residents of the zones affected by enemy action.

The young people are opening access roads, cleaning and staking out the fields, cutting stakes and even building the houses, giving priority to elderly people who are unable to build their own.

Explaining further, Massave said that the communal villages located in the settlements of Galunde and Matalane, both in the area of Ngungunhane, are already well along, thanks to the efforts of the young people recruited by the OJM to create the conditions to build these centers for communal living.

"To insure the security of the new communal villages, the first action planned, in cooperation with the various district organs, is the political-military training of the villagers and the organization of their social life," our informant was pleased to tell DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE.

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CSO: 3442/189

MOZAMBIQUE

BUZI DISTRICT ADMINISTRATOR DELINEATES REGION'S PRIORITIES

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 14 Feb 85 p 5

[Text] At a certain point in the interview that he granted us recently, the first secretary of the party and administrator of Buzi, Chivavice Muchangage, declared: "The areas recovered with the advancement of the war are the ones which deserve priority in the distribution of donations in our district, so as to allow for a rapid normalization of life among the population residing there."

When asked to make a statement on the criteria that have been observed in channeling the goods donated to the victims of the natural disasters, that official said that the district's structural entities had reports on the locations hardest hit, and that it was there that the donations were being sent.

The subject of our interview said: "We have had good coordination with the Provincial Department for Preventing and Combating Natural Disasters, which has given us constructive backing. In addition to food and clothing, we are also giving the population production tools and seed, so that they themselves may ensure their food."

Prominent among the areas already benefiting from the international aid are Buine, Manheche, Maconde, Village 37 and the locality of Ampala, the latter of which was recently recovered by our forces.

The donations are given free of charge to the population in a process involving officials of the party and state, and members of the defense and security forces.

From what we could observe during our recent working visit to that region located south of Sofala Province, the population is responding positively to the assistance that has been provided to it, expanding its areas of cultivation.

1984-85 Agricultural Campaign

The prospects that exist for this agricultural campaign in the district of Buzi are promising. The crops of corn, sorghum (mapira) and mexoeira, which cover vast areas of fertile soil in that region show signs of giving good yields.

In the case of rice alone, the prospects do not appear to be very good, because of the fact that the rain has come soon and in large amounts. Although there are many farms covered with this grain, the water is threatening its development, a fact which is worrying many peasants, mainly in the low-lying areas.

We were assured by peasants whom we contacted that in the higher areas the water would not damage the rice crops.

The administrator, Chivavice Muchangage, told us that, in the locality of Estaquinha, devastated by the drought last year, the situation improved in 1985, and hence better results than those in 1984 are expected in the area of farm production.

When asked about the possibilities of the district of Buzi's being able, over the short term, to raise its food reserves to meet the needs caused by the disasters on time, that leader declared:

"Up until now, it has been impossible to create a supply to deal with the emergency cases, because with every passing day new requirements arise. However, this doesn't mean that we have already depleted all that we have received," remarked our interviewee.

According to his statements, while part of the products is sent to the sites where the channeling thereof is necessary, another portion is kept in reserve for contingencies that may arise.

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CSO: 3442/190

MOZAMBIQUE

COMMANDER OF BUZI PEOPLE'S MILITIA DISCUSSES TRAINING

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 9 Feb 85 p 4

[Report on interview with Antonio Chicote, district commander of the People's Militia in Buzi, by Manuel Cumbe, in Buzi District, date not supplied]

[Text] Residents of Buzi who have already received political-military training have participated in combat against the armed bandits, our newspaper learned from Antonio Chicote, district commander of the people's militias.

In addition to direct engagement with the enemy, the trained militia are transporting war materiel and food for the troops and are patrolling the villages to prevent any infiltration of the armed bands.

"Last year the local militia drove back the enemy when it attempted to attack this area," Commander Chicote told us, referring to the specific actions of the paramilitary force under his direction in that district.

According to our source, priority has been given to the political-military training of the peasants in areas recently recaptured from the enemy, because, as the officer stressed, "any enemy action must be met with an immediate response; it cannot wait for the troops."

Thus, self-defense courses have already been offered in several villages and their residents have received some instruction in battle tactics and on political issues.

The training of militiamen in the villages began in 1983 and the results achieved to date are considered encouraging.

In the case of the recently recovered zones, the instructors are sent out by the district seat, our informant told us.

To date, 34 militia training courses have been offered in Buzi District. The participants have included peasants and other workers, as well as students.

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CSO: 3442/189

MOZAMBIQUE

MINISTER DISCUSSES CHINESE, KOREAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 6 Feb 85 p 5

[Article by Ezequiel Ambrosio: "New Pages in Cooperation With China and Democratic Korea"]

[Text] Within a short time, 60 Korean technicians will come to Mozambique to contribute to the production of grain, while China may contribute to increasing the production of clothing through the installation of garment factories and guarantees of the supplies of the equipment involved.

This is evidence that a new phase has been born in the relations between Mozambique and these two Asiatic socialist countries. This phase pertains to the economic sector, in which the three parties are doing everything to ensure that in the near future, cooperation will not be limited to technological support, but will be extended to the implementation of joint undertakings--establishment of mixed enterprises in the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique], supplying this country with materials and establishing the conditions for the quantity production of raw materials.

This information was provided to us by Minister of State for the Presidency Armando Guebuza at a meeting several days ago in the city of Beira at which he headed a delegation made up of national and enterprise leaders in the agricultural, food and ore branches.

The assigned task of the delegation was to assess the development of preparations, in the provinces of Sofala and Manica, for the implementation of the goal mentioned above.

In Beira, the ministerial delegation visited some productive units in the sectors in which this impetus in bilateral relations will make itself felt most. Among those mentioned to us are the dish enameling factory, drainage works and the plant producing hoes.

On the other hand, these visits served the purpose of assessing the capacity of our factories to meet the needs for the major effort which is planned. Then, once the potential has been assessed, it will be established what type of increase will have to be made.

Technical support will suffice to ensure progress in some productive units, while in other sectors, joint enterprises may be established.

Clothing Production

We asked Minister Guebuza how it would be possible to increase the production of clothing in the country if domestic production of raw materials is far from meeting the requirements of this branch. In answer, that member of the Political Bureau of the FRELIMO Party said that this concern had already been noted.

In other words, China will not only guarantee material and technical support for the manufacture of ready-made clothing, but also, and working jointly with our country, will attempt to find ways of guaranteeing that future production will come to a halt for lack of fabric, as has sometimes happened.

The People's Republic of China is world-famous in the garment-making sector, not only because of the large volume put out by its factories, but also because of the excellent quality of the product.

Also in connection with textile production, Minister Guebuza said that a Chinese delegation will come to our country this month or in March. It will also discuss questions pertaining to the question of other consumer goods related to light industry.

Sectors Covered

The sectors toward which this plan for increasing production is oriented are agriculture (basically cotton and grain), mineral resources (in Manica), light industry (the merchant marine) and foreign trade.

In connection with the cooperation with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, since the end of the year just passed we have seen a great influx of experts in the field of agricultural production from that country.

Korean delegations have already visited Beira, Buzi, Manica and Chokue in order to "study the land."

"These trips by Chinese and Korean representatives have come about as a result of the signing of the protocols of cooperation in July of last year by Presidents Samora Machel, Li Xiannian and Kim Il-song," Minister Armando Guebuza said.

When asked when this activity will begin to yield tangible results, the minister of state for the presidency said that it will not be until after it is known whether or not pursuit of the project is viable that any prediction as to when the first fruits will begin to be gathered can be made.

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CSO: 3342/191

MOZAMBIQUE

NAMPULA HAS NEW DISTRICT CAPITAL

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Feb 85 p 8

[Text] Feliciano Gundana, first secretary of the Party Provincial Committee and governor of Nampula Province, recently inaugurated the new seat of Nampula District, situated in the area of Nova Chaves, 20 kilometers from the province capital. In a public meeting, the governor announced the transfer of the district seat, which is now called Rapele.

Accompanied by the deputies of the Provincial Assembly, Feliciano Gundana spent about 4 hours touring the area where the district seat is to be located. First he inspected the building which is temporarily housing the headquarters of the District Committee and the Office of Administrator. Next, he visited the houses under construction, some of stud and mud and others of brick, where the cadres assigned to the district capital will live.

While the governor was touring the infrastructures, he made observations on improvements to be made in the future town and to guarantee better distribution of cadres in the various sectors of activity. He also pointed out the site on which the Office of Administrator and his residence will be constructed; another site which had been chosen earlier was rejected.

Later, Feliciano Gundana visited the facilities of the secondary school, which will begin to function this year, with 200 students. He was welcomed by Francisco Nipatiua, the school's director. He also went to the building which has been designated for use as a hospital and maternity center. The Veterans' Center, the primary school, the brick manufacturing cooperative and the Special Party School were also included on his tour.

One of the issues which Gundana emphasized was that the assigned cadres should be there now to supervise construction and to see to the efficient execution of other directives.

The governor had a brief meeting with about 300 people, in which he introduced the officials who had accompanied him, as well as Narcisso Joao Ioniela, Nampula District administrator, who will be living in this area from now on.

Regarding the armed bandits who are carrying out destabilizing actions in regions close to the future town, the provincial first secretary advised the people to combat them as energetically as possible, to insure peace and tranquility.

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CSO: 3442/194

MOZAMBIQUE

STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE OF CHINDE PORT EXPLAINED

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 8 Feb 85 pp 8-9

[Article by Isaac Alfandega: "A Glance at Chinde, Because of the Importance of the Port"]

[Text] Everyone (especially the sponsoring bodies, including those linked directly and indirectly with the Ministry of Ports, Railways and Merchant Marine), currently have their eye fixed on the port of Chinde, which is currently regarded as of strategic importance for the shipment of goods coming from areas inland of the coast. This attention is explained not only by the economic importance of the port as such, but also because of the demands of that site, which have been arousing interest since the 1960s, when multinational companies made use of this important maritime transport route for freight and passenger traffic.

Geographic Importance

The port of Chinde is adjacent to the capital of the district of the same name, on a great tongue of land in the Zambezi delta, at the mouth of the river, where considerable erosion has occurred in recent times. Specifically, it is located in a district bathed over a length of about 90 kilometers by the Zambezi River, along which a large part of the goods traffic from riparian properties moves.

The passenger and freight traffic along the river is carried by steam vessels owned by the Sena Sugar Estates, which also uses stern paddle-wheelers, launches, ferries, etc.

Accommodating Visitors

Chinde is a port zone which in recent times has seen much traffic in transit passengers, thus enjoying great prestige. But this reputation collapses entirely when visitors find themselves without at least a place to spend the night or to get a glass of water.

The situation, which is inevitably a focus of the attention of district offices, which are redoubling their efforts to support the local hotel industry, is a subject of comment not only by local residents, but travelers in transit as well.

Currently, the district capital has only hostel functioning, which can accommodate half a dozen guests and can serve 10 or so at meals. According to those who have no family anywhere nearby, this is a real problem. But let us examine the situation.

The crews of various ships travel to and from the port of Chinde, and if only out of curiosity, they go ashore to see what there is there, not to mention the passengers on the Sena Sugar Estates steamships which provide river service, the crews of the Mezingo, the Zanha, and the motor launches Carla and Doddy which transport molasses.

The Chinde anchorage, known as the port which ships the sugar wealth of Luabo and Marromeu, is located at one of the mouths of the Zambezi delta about 99 kilometers to the south of Quelimane in the province of Zambezia. Because of its importance, it has been much used by shipping vessels despite the difficulties of access at the entry, which are aggravated by the lack of minimal port infrastructures on land, specifically a wharf or simply warehouses for the packaging of cargo.

According to reports obtained in the locality by DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE reporters, the situation will only be improved by the execution of plans calling for the placement of beacons and lighted buoys, as well as other features of a marking system for the minimal safety of maritime navigation.

Another detail which must be dealt with, according to personnel at the local maritime administration office is the building of a pier with real docking access and, obviously, the installation of electric cranes (at least two) to facilitate the mechanical handling of cargoes.

Obviously, in the view of the port authority workers, the purchase of a tugboat or launches minimally equipped with pumps for drainage, widening and firefighting would not be excessive, unless an astronomical investment were required.

Moreover, a vessel with such characteristics is always of necessary usefulness, above all when there are shipwrecks, which frequently happens in this zone because of the many sandbanks and the inadequate number of lighthouses.

And if memory serves, at the time the Greek vessel Castle Glory (see photograph) ran aground, the lack of vessels to provide aid, as a tug or launch could do, was rather notorious.

The port of Chinde, in the final analysis, also needs minimal equipment in terms of telecommunications (above all where radios for maritime communications are concerned) as is necessary, moreover, in any court area, whether or not it serves coastal shipping.

Vessel Becomes a Floating Warehouse

Last Tuesday, the vessel Chinde left the city of Maputo, bound for the port of Chinde in the province of Zambezia, where it will serve as a floating

warehouse, DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE reporters learned from the Ministry of Ports, Railways and Merchant Marine, which owns the vessel. Our source said that the Chinde was dispatched to this coastal locality because it lacks minimal port infrastructures on land, specifically warehouses.

"The main task of the Chinde in Zambezia," our interlocutor explained, "will be to serve as a warehouse for the sugar produced by the Sena Sugar Estates in Luabo.

"As the public is aware, we do not have any port infrastructures on land in Chinde, specifically warehouses, which is causing serious problems in the shipment of this sugar.

"In fact, the following method is used to ship sugar from Luabo: coastal vessels and launches travel to Luabo and then come back down the river to the port of Chinde. As these lighters and launches are small, and as a result can carry small cargo loads, vessels spend a long time (about 10 days) loading in the port of Chinde, which raises transportation costs.

"With the vessel Chinde anchored in the port, the process of shipping the sugar will be much facilitated, because these coastal vessels and launches will go to that vessel to load, and when they are full, it will send a message to Maputo or Beira concerning transshipment to another vessel. As can be seen, the transportation costs will be minimized."

Four Years of Idleness

The Chinde has been anchored in the port of Maputo for the past 4 years, since the engines and some generators had broken down.

When the NAVIQUE was established, following the liquidation of the Mozambican Navigation Company and the Limpopo enterprise, some of the assets of these two enterprises were transferred to the new body. Only the vessels which were in good navigational condition, which was not the case with the Chinde, were transferred to NAVIQUE ownership.

In fact, we learned, this vessel was in dubious navigational condition and its domestic and international certificates had lapsed. To renew them, payments in convertible currency would have been necessary for repairs, which were not justified for the Chinde.

"It was then realized," our source at the Ministry of Ports, Railways and Merchant Marine said, "that one of the ways of utilizing this ship was to convert it into a support vessel in the port of Chinde, since we had no warehouses on land."

Concerning the current condition of the vessel, we were told that the Chinde, after the necessary repairs, will be able to proceed under its own power to this port in the province of Zambezia, making a voyage during which it will stop at the port of Beira.

MOZAMBIQUE

FOREIGN WORKERS EVACUATED TO CITIES

Lisbon O DIA in Portuguese 28 Feb 85 p 5

[Text] A total of 20,000 cooperants and other Portuguese workers in Mozambique are risking their lives, because they have remained at their posts faced with a complete lack of security, owing to the attacks by the resistance, while the natives of other Western and East European countries have been protected and evacuated.

An informant associated with Portuguese-Mozambican cooperation disclosed in Lisbon that all the foreign cooperants established in Mozambique, with the exception of the Portuguese, are being or have already been evacuated to the cities and to the Mozambican capital.

The informant added that the withdrawal of cooperants from various Western and Eastern countries to the large cities and from there to Maputo has already ended in most instances, admitting that the status of the Portuguese is different because, in addition to several hundred cooperants, there are nearly 5,000 workers in Mozambique affiliated with companies which have contracts in the country, and almost 15,000 citizens who opted for Portuguese nationality after Mozambican independence.

The informant noted that, with over 20,000 Portuguese in Mozambique, a Portuguese decision similar to that of the other Western and Eastern countries would have major consequences for many thousands of people, and for the companies; and hence it cannot be made easily.

The same source claimed that the other countries have far smaller groups and only cooperants. The largest contingent from an Eastern country, that from the German Democratic Republic, has now been completely evacuated, and the same thing has occurred with the Bulgarians, Soviets and Czechs.

This decision, which is due to the lack of security in the interior owing to the action of the RENAMO [Mozambican National Resistance] guerrillas, which have victimized several foreign cooperants, also applies to Western countries such as Sweden and Norway.

Italy has a few cooperants at the Corumana dam, and France on the project involving the railroad between Lagos and Nacala, as the same informant remarked,

adding that, while the Portuguese workers travel to their work sites along the roads, the French authorities have demanded that their cooperants be transported by plane, covering nearly 100 kilometers.

Most of the countries have started transferring their cooperants to the cities, later taking them to Maputo where, when their contracts are terminated, they depart for the country of origin, according to the same source, who requested not to be identified.

Some months ago, the Mozambican authorities informed the embassies that they would no longer guarantee the security of foreign citizens.

2909

CSO: 3442/199

MOZAMBIQUE

LIBERATED FAMILIES RESETTLE IN MANHECHE

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 6 Feb 85 p 4

[Article by Manuel Cumbe: "New Life Begins for 150 Families"]

[Text] One hundred and fifty families forced to live with the armed bandits are making decisive advances toward a new life today in Manheche, to the northwest of the capital of the district of Buzi. Manheche is being organized as a communal settlement following the operations carried out by the armed forces in that part of the province of Sofala.

This settlement of peasants in the hamlet which still has no name began in June of last year. "As our soldiers advanced, many individuals who were rescued came here in order to take up a new life," we were told by Felipe Joao, who represented the local body at the time of our recent visit to the zone.

The peasants who arrived there are natives of Nhambudje, Chiundo, Muisineme and Machamine, the majority being women and children.

"Many men were kidnapped by the armed bandits," this villager explained to us.

The district political and administrative bodies, in coordination with the local defense and security forces, contributed to the process of settling the population liberated from the enemy in patterns of collective life.

This aid involves supplying clothing, food, feeds and tools for production with a view to combatting hunger.

Excellent conditions for the pursuit of agriculture exist in the zone where this communal settlement is under construction. The soil is very fertile and extensive areas are still virgin land. In addition, it should be added that the Buzi River lies a scant 50 meters from the area and can supply the water needed by the peasants.

Good 1984-1985 Farm Prospects

Extensive areas of the zone where the settlement in question is located are planted to corn and sorghum (known as mapira), and there are prospects for

good harvests this season, in view of the regular rainfall and the excellent appearance of the crops.

The peasants have also planted rice, which is growing satisfactorily.

Again in the farm production sector, this settlement has plantings of okra and cashew and mango trees.

The communal settlement of Manheche already has a school, which was built recently but is not yet in use for lack of teachers. Also, a health post has recently been built but individuals qualified to staff it are lacking, Felipe Joao said.

"Many villagers suffer from boils on various parts of their bodies, posing a very serious problem," our interlocutor warned us. He said that this condition has been alleviated through the use of certain local medicinal plants.

Another infrastructure available to the residents of this rural community is a carpentry shop which, using wood taken from the trees which are abundant in the zone, produces various items of furniture.

The training of the population in self-defense measures with a view to ensuring protection of what they produce and the settlement itself is a priority at present, according to Felipe Joao.

Despite the aid already provided by the district party and state bodies, the need for more food and clothing to be sent until the next harvests of food crops begin has developed.

"We also need peanut seed, because conditions for its germination are excellent," our interlocutor told us.

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CSO: 3442/195

MOZAMBIQUE

PRODUCTION DIVERSIFIED AT ZIMPETO CROP, LIVESTOCK COMPLEX

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese No 748, 10 Feb 85 pp 26-31

[Article by Augusto Casimiro: "Zimpeto Green Zone--A Little Bit of the Much Which Exists in Maputo"]

[Text] The green zones in the capital of the country have an incalculable potential. When all of them are producing fully, there will be a great surplus even after Maputo is supplied with the widest variety of foodstuffs. The Zimpeto Crop and Livestock Enterprise is an example to note. Covering three blocs totaling 20 hectares, it reported profits of 4800 contos last year.

There is there a little bit of almost everything, from chickens, hogs, ducks, rabbits and cattle to apiculture and fish breeding, and including orange, banana, tangerine, grapefruit and lemon groves. There are nhemba beans, corn and all kinds of garden crops. There is also a serious problem: the lack of transportation facilities and the support needed from the Green Zones Office.

The proprietors, Jose Chicoe and Maria Fumo, are a charming and hardworking couple. He is 43 and she is 3 years younger, and their day-to-day work is at that complex. He oversees the three blocs of the complex and she goes to the market to sell the articles produced there.

"Mozambican honey is one of the treasures which comes from there. Another of the characteristics of the complex is its two lagoons, where 'tilapias' are produced."

Complex Produces Everything

The Zimpeto Crop and Livestock Complex is divided into three blocs. In one, with an area of 10 hectares, crops are grown and there is some livestock raising. Another, with 7 hectares, raises hogs, and the third, with 3 hectares, is for poultry only. In all, there are 10,000 chickens and ducks, 360 rabbits, 320 hogs and 12 head of cattle.

A spring and an underground tank provide the water.

Established in 1981, during which year the profit earned was 1800 contos, the complex developed, not little by little, but in a rather sudden burst, so

that very soon it was almost what it is today. "We lack neither the knowledge nor the cadres for agriculture," Jose Chicoe said. "What is lacking is the proper application of the traditional knowledge we had and the proper organizational support. All of us know that we are facing many difficulties in the country. But it is also true that the limited resources we have are badly distributed."

And what he says is not untrue. As an example, he mentioned an application made on 2 December 1981 in an explanation sent to the then-minister of ports and surface transportation, seeking authorization for the purchase of a cart. This was for the transportation needs of the complex. The letter was dated in at the ministry on 6 November 1981 and assigned the number 833. The People's Development Bank prepared to make a loan of 1,000 contos in this connection. The ministry gave its approval, but the Provincial Agriculture Office said nothing.

And the situation, from that time to the present, has been deteriorating. A complex like this one, located several kilometers from the center of the city, needs communications with the various services located there. The trip costs an individual 100 MT and the return costs the same. The cost of renting a cart to transport products to the market is nothing less than 3,000 MT. And the goods to be transported also include the limited rations supplied and other things the complex needs. Jose Chicoe said that the cart was not needed for pleasure but for work.

Bureaucratic Offices

He stated categorically that "our offices are full of bureaucrats who do not even bother to visit the existing facilities. They stay in their offices, serving the needs of their friends and their own personal interests as well." And he repeated what he had said a short time earlier: "The limited resources we have are not used as they should be." He went on to explain this. "Recently I went in search of infrastructure facilities, like the many to be found more or less everywhere which are not being suitably used, and I found some excellent ones, which obviously would need only a little good will to complete them. They were facilities for the raising of rabbits which had been entirely abandoned."

He said that he finally found out who owned them, but he did not dare to requisition them, because this person would immediately have appeared to say that they belonged to him. And so they continue to go unutilized, because they belong to an individual. The facilities in question are no small matter, and as they thus remain unused, the slogan "Combatting Hunger" is in no way being implemented. "There are many examples throughout the Infulene Valley, where there are 'bosses' who do not use their premises," he said.

It is his desire that "we all advance with determination in this struggle against the poverty which afflicts us." It is not a question of any private individual. We had the opportunity to walk about for a while to see some of what goes on daily. We walked several kilometers and we saw what life is like there. Expanding on his statement about the determined battle against

hunger, Jose Chicoe said that "we have the land, which is ours. It was the FRELIMO which liberated it. We must work hard and utilize what we have as it should be used."

Organization of the Complex

The Zimpeto Crop and Livestock Complex has 42 workers in all, 22 of them women. There is an administrative director, a farm technician, a hog breeder, who also sees to the apiculture section, and an agrarian technician. The proprietor says that this structure was established so that the work would proceed as it should. He for his part does not want to concern himself with administrative matters, and he said that he was not knowledgeable about many things, but that it was necessary to have technicians who do know upon whom to rely.

Jose Chicoe said that in addition to being the proprietor, he would like to have free time to concern himself fully with the development of the work and to put various ideas he has into practice. His concern is maximal utilization of the complex, to show the coming generation what can be done there. The hives for the raising of bees were produced there. The lagoons for the fish were created with the workers' hands. No sophisticated machinery came into it.

The feed for the poultry sector is produced there, in addition to the little distributed to the complex. "We produce locally, because what we receive from the plant is not enough to meet our needs," Jose Chicoe explained. The local corn is milled here, and the limited supplies received, leftover food and animal carcasses, which are later burned, are processed into food for the chickens and ducks.

As to food for the rabbits, a group of workers has the daily task of cutting grass for these animals. When we visited the site, another group was busy harvesting the first oranges of the year. Last year, the 3500 trees produced 30 tons of oranges.

At the complex, three corn crops are harvested each year. Although not much space could be allocated for this crop, last year 18 tons of corn were produced. "This year the corn yielded very well. If the producers had had the proper incentives and if production had been more widespread, it would have been optimal," Jose Chicoe said.

There will soon be a third lagoon for duck breeding. It will be located below the other two, where fish are raised, and will lie almost entirely within the truck gardening area. A need which has been felt for a long time now is for tomato seeds, which Jose Chicoe said should already have been delivered but has not been. Obviously this type of lack of support, apart from discouraging the producers, does not speak at all well for those responsible for it.

Mozambican Honey

In the still recent past, the orchards were "robbed" by bees, who then produced honey, but no one knew where. Now there are 15 beehives and a new product has emerged there: "Mozambique Honey."

"Honey is overlooked here in our country. We could resolve a part of the problems with the sugar shortage we have had using honey. We must make use of the bees and put them to work for us," Jose Chicoe said in explaining one of the major victories won at the Zimpeto Crop and Livestock Complex. When we visited there, another beehive was in preparation.

One of the tasks of all of the workers at the complex is to locate its swarm, whenever they see a bee fly by. Once it has been located, the next task is to move it to a beehive, after which it is taken to the apiary area. The production of honey at the complex comes to 50.6 kilograms per hive for each blossoming season. Since blossoming occurs three times a year, each hive produces an annual yield of 151.8 kilograms. And this product is then ready for marketing, after the necessary authorization is obtained. It is marketed as "Mozambique Honey," and we were given a sample. It is a delicacy.

The bees will become domesticated at the complex. Jose Chicoe explained that the workers no longer have the traditional fear of bees, in part also because they now enjoy the honey they produce. Nowadays, they see a bee as a resource as they would a wild rabbit.

Ernesto Moiane, head of the production complex, who showed us the honey produced there, already appropriately packaged, and also a beehive made at the complex, said that "America is nothing. This is very rich."

Fish From the Lagoon

Fish do not come only from the sea. And evidence of this can be seen at the Zimpeto Crop and Livestock Complex, where 18 tilapias placed there on 28 June 1983 are breeding.

The two lagoons are located along the slope which leads down to the stream which runs through the Infulene Valley. They are man-made, and are fed by a spring situated a little higher up. And all of the water is utilized. The excess from the lagoons runs down to the truck garden areas and to the site where another lagoon is being created for the ducks.

Two workers wade into one of the lagoons with a net. They walk along its length and, finally, begin to haul in the nets. A jumble of fish begin to leap. There are some of all sizes. Then, using another net, the largest are selected. In 2 years, the lagoon has already yielded 160 kilograms of tilapias. And they are excellent eating, as the workers who rely on fish from the lagoon, properly prepared, on holidays, can testify.

Breeding sweetwater fish is nothing unusual, but seeing the people who work there pleased with what they produce is something else. There is no worry

about a shortage of this fish, which is marketed in the capital of the country. This is a quantity which has become little, because there are many mouths to feed. It has long been known that fish breeding is possible, and the Zimpeto Crop and Livestock Complex is proving the truth of this again.

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CSO: 3442/197

MOZAMBIQUE

EDUCATION COOPERATION WITH ITALY REINFORCED.

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Feb 85 p 2

[Test] Since last Tuesday, at the Josina Machel Secondary School in Maputo, the seminar for assessing the work done by a group of Italian instructors serving on the project for cooperation between the Mozambican Ministry of Education and the Italian Non-Governmental Organization (CROCEVIA) throughout the last academic year, and the prospects for work this year, has been under way.

The opening session was attended by the vice minister of education, Carlos Beirao, the national director of education, Adelino Cruz, and the education director for the city of Maputo. The seminar is taking place under the guidance of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' director of foreign relations, Elisabeth Sequeira.

There are participating in the seminar Italian and Mozambican teachers who give courses in the subjects of mathematics, biology, physics, chemistry and drafting, subjects included in this cooperation project.

The program included in the project is aimed at backing the purchase of educational materials, the installation and operation of laboratory equipment for the aforementioned courses, the acquisition of bibliographical materials and photocopying machines, among other types of equipment, as well as training for Mozambican instructors given by their Italian counterparts. The program covers the seventh, eighth and ninth grades of the Pemba, Lichinga and Josina Machel (Maputo) secondary schools.

On this occasion, Elisabeth Sequeira, director of foreign relations in the MNE [Ministry of Foreign Affairs], said that, in order to improve the pedagogical quality of the Mozambican teacher and to develop education in our country, our government had recourse to Italy, to have it back us in a project to supply equipment and teachers to the Mozambican schools. The Italian instructors have not come just to give courses in Mozambique, but also to aid the Mozambican teachers in the laboratories and to train them.

The head of the group of Italian teachers working on this project thanked the Mozambican officials who had lent their support for the accomplishment of the work in the schools stipulated, particularly Mozambique Electricity which,

despite the difficulties confronting it, helped to create a connection by radio between the provinces of Maputo and Lichinga.

That Italian official remarked: "We want this project to be a model of cooperation between the People's Republic of Mozambique and Italy."

The vice minister of education, Carlos Beirao, in turn, thanked the Italian teachers who, despite the immense difficulties facing them in our country's provinces, are continuing to work effectively.

Vice Minister Carlos Beirao said: "We would not like to see these laboratories turned into museums after awhile, without having been used to train the cadres in our school. Many thanks to the Italian teachers for your dedication."

Meanwhile, yesterday, the participants were divided into study groups to analyze the level of fulfillment in the program for last year, as a whole, as well as to study the manner of training some educational workers to serve as laboratory aides in the country's secondary schools this year.

The seminar is due to end tomorrow.

2909

CSO: 3442/193

MOZAMBIQUE

UEM HOPES TO TRAIN ADDITIONAL FORESTRY ENGINEERS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Feb 85 p 3

[Text] Eleven forestry engineers have been trained by Eduardo Mondlane University [UEM] since 1979, the date on which this specialty was introduced at the School of Agronomy and Silviculture of that institution of higher learning. At present, two groups are taking the subjects of this course, and it is expected that, this year, six more specialists will be graduated; which will make a total of 17 engineers trained in the country.

Since this is a new speciality in the courses for graduation from Eduardo Mondlane University, this field, has thus far had little participation from the standpoint of attendance by the students entering that institution.

As we learned from the Forestry Engineering Department of the Eduardo Mondlane University's School of Agronomy and Silviculture, the introduction of this speciality has now become rather wasteful, because there has not been achieved the necessary number of students for rapid progress and publicity for it; something which has, as a result, caused the investment made not to be compensated for.

According to sources associated with the matter, the forestry engineering field provides knowledge on the methods, techniques and tools used in the operations involving silviculture, and notions of raw material supplies for the forest industries; which affords the forestry engineer information on the planning and construction of forest networks and roads.

Moreover, the instruction will enable the future specialist to know how to plan and execute the plans for forest exploitation, while at the same time enabling him to organize the equipment, receive training in a system for forest fire prevention and fighting, as well as learning how to apply safety and health programs in the work of exploiting forests.

Information obtained from the department for this speciality reveals that a forestry engineer will be equipped to practice his activities in the agencies and enterprises whose nature requires the knowledge associated with the field. This coverage includes forestry enterprises, forestry management, processing industry and others, for the purpose of allowing for rational use of the forest resources and the total development of the human communities which are influenced by them either directly or indirectly.

According to the same source, forestry engineering affords a study of the interaction, of how man uses the forest for his own benefit, which makes it possible, simultaneously, to protect nature itself.

The first forestry engineers trained by Eduardo Mondlane University are currently associated with the productive sector in the provinces of Cabo Delgado, Manica and Nampula, and the city of Maputo.

Mention should be made of the fact that, of the 11 specialists now trained, four are women.

2909

CSO: 3442/193

MOZAMBIQUE

UMBELUZI CENTER TRAINS AGRICULTURAL ASSISTANTS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Feb 85 p 8

[Text] "The knowledge that has been acquired during this course should not constitute a means of making demands at your work sites," declared the acting director of human resources from the Ministry of Agriculture, Justino Thonela Faduco, speaking at the close of the seventh course in agriculture, livestock and citrus fruit, which took place last Saturday at the Agrarian Technical Aides Training Center of Umbeluzi, in the district of Boane, in Maputo. The course was entitled "N'Komati Accord."

In his address, that official wanted to remind the 53 cadres now trained of the purpose of the course.

Started in March of last year, this course consisted of 10 months of theoretical classes and two practical ones, and 63 students from enterprises associated with the country's agrarian sector took part in it initially.

The center was created in 1977, in fulfillment of the directives from the FRELIMO Party's Third Congress. By means of it, the Ministry of Agriculture is engaged in training specialized workers for the key sectors of agriculture in the country; which has made it possible, up until now, to minimize the difficulties confronted in this area. Since the flight of Portuguese technicians, 646 qualified native workers have been trained.

In addition to the certificates distributed on this occasion, there was an announcement of the names of certain students and teachers who had distinguished themselves during the year, by their work.

The report submitted on this occasion by the center's director, Antonio Saimon, stressed, among other points, the standing of the students who completed their training, which was considered satisfactory, considering the difficulties encountered by the center; difficulties caused by the rain last year and the short supply of foodstuffs, among other factors.

The same situation was also underscored in the report from the students. With the joint initiative and effort, the difficulties were increasingly left behind. In the report, they reaffirmed their readiness to make proper use of the knowledge acquired there.

Thonela Faduco declared: "You will not refuse to learn something from your colleagues who remained at the work sites. During your absence, they too learned something that might prove useful to you. Therefore, it is necessary to pool the knowledge acquired here with that of your colleagues."

2909

CSO: 3442/193

MOZAMBIQUE

OTM PROFICIENCY COURSE FOR DEPARTMENT HEADS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Feb 85 p 2

[Text] A training course for department chiefs in the branches of the OTM [Mozambican Workers Organization] in the city of Maputo began the day before yesterday, and will last 20 days.

The opening ceremony was headed by the secretary of the Control Committee of the Mozambican Workers Organization in the city, Ana Sansao Timane.

There are 30 individuals participating in this course, coming from three departments, namely, Socialist emulation, health and security, and work and wages.

The selection of those members was coordinated with the chiefs of the branches to which they are assigned.

According to a source from the city of Maputo's OTM, during the course subjects will be taught which are related to the three departments, as well as planning. The same source added that the students will have classes only during the afternoon interval.

Addressing the new students, the Control Committee secretary said that the training of those department chiefs fulfills the recommendations emanating from the Fourth Session of the OTM Central Council, which ended on Saturday. At that session, it was recommended that more cadres be trained to ensure the improved operation of the organization's various agencies.

Ana Sansao Timane added: "Your training should ensure combating nakedness, poverty and hunger; because we comprise the army for that battle."

That official also mentioned the diligence and punctuality that the students should show to make better use of the materials, and wished them a good relationship with the advisers.

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CSO: 3442/193

MOZAMBIQUE

ITALIAN SCHOLARSHIPS FOR SCIENCE INSTRUCTORS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Feb 85 p 2

[Text] The Italian Government may place 12 study grants for the years 1986-87 at the disposal of Mozambique, to be used for Mozambican teachers of biology, physics and chemistry. This information was disclosed at the end of the seminar to assess the work accomplished by a group of Italian instructors as part of a project for cooperation between the Mozambican Ministry of Education and the Italian non-governmental organization, CROCEVIA.

Participating in this final session were the national director of education, Adelino Cruz; the director of foreign relations in the Ministry of Education; the director of the Josina Machel Secondary School; and Mozambican and Italian teachers working on this project.

The session was marked by the submission of summaries and proposals by the study groups focusing on, among other topics, the need to reinforce the training of Mozambican teachers, as well as the installation and management of laboratories. In the realm of teaching methodology, stress was placed on the need for training evaluation and educational rehabilitation, aimed at raising the level of learning and educational achievement among students.

In his remarks, the national director of education, Adelino Cruz, said that the Mozambican educational system had succeeded, as a result of the arrival of Italian and other instructors, in increasing the number of students in the schools and that now the time has come to enhance the quality of education in our country. Director Adelino Cruz stated in conclusion: "For this reason, I am very grateful to the Italian teachers who are involved in implementing this project."

Next, some slides were shown, illustrating practice lessons in the chemistry and biology laboratories of the Pemba secondary school.

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CSO: 3442/193

MOZAMBIQUE

STUDY OF FORESTRY ENGINEERING TO BE LENGTHENED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Feb 85 p 2

[Text] The School of Agronomy and Silviculture of Eduardo Mondlane University plans this year to extend the length of time taken for the courses to train forestry engineers from 4 to 5 years. In view of the complexity of various features associated with this sector, the first 2 years will be devoted to the agronomy course, while the remaining years will be spent on acquiring professionalism.

Information procured from the Forestry Engineering Department of the School of Agronomy and Silviculture indicates that the extension of the time for training these future specialists is aimed at providing them with substantive knowledge that will enable them to perform their work with competence and efficiency.

As we learned from that school, the extension of the university curriculum is also planned for the other schools, with a view toward affording greater efficiency in the teaching and learning process, while at the same time enabling the students, through practical activities to be carried out in the productive sectors, to start making contacts with and experiencing the daily activity in each sector.

Our source told us that among the various skills that the graduate must have for the complete exercise of his profession, there is a need for the forestry engineer to know how to diagnose and solve problems and to organize the material and human resources with which he will have to assume the technical work.

Moreover, the forestry engineer must know how to plan and operate on different levels, becoming involved in the existing planning systems and translating the policies of the forestry sector into concrete activities.

Another feature to be gained from the extension of the time that the forestry engineering courses last is associated with the need for training the future specialist so that he may be able to cope with the problems of production from their technical, political and social standpoints.

Another major factor in the practice of the profession relates to the need for the forestry engineer to have general knowledge of agriculture as well.

According to the Engineering Department, during the practice of his profession, the specialist in the field must also become involved in the social, economic and ecological aspects stemming from the process of the country's development, aiding and participating in the engagement of the rural population involved in his activities.

According to reports obtained from that school, the forestry engineer must have other knowledge in the area of silviculture, such as:

The ecology of the national and regional tropical biomasses which have forest components;

The function of the water resources and the hydrological cycle in the context of the country's specific situation;

Principles and methods of genetical improvement of trees;

The most important features of the forest soils and their dynamic relations with the plant cover and other factors of the environment;

The elements for identifying on the spot symptoms and agents of the main diseases and pests of concern to forestry, as well as the most simple laboratory techniques.

2909

CSO: 3443/187

MOZAMBIQUE

SOFALA GOVERNOR URGES GREATER AUSTERITY IN AIR TRANSPORT USE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 8 Feb 85 p 8

[Text] The member of the Politburo of the FRELIMO Party's Central Committee and director of Sofala Province, Marcelino dos Santos, called upon the population to observe greater austerity in the use of air transportation; and for this purpose noting that they should travel only when they are on a service mission or in case of urgent necessity.

According to DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE, which has reported this event, the head of Sofala Province spoke at the closing of the 17th self-defense training course for students and teachers, at which he also announced that the officials of Mozambique Airlines (LAM) on the central level are involved in a study aimed at determining the proper criteria for rational use of that means of transportation.

That prominent party and state leader explained that the measure resulted from the fact that LAM has reduced the number of flights this year by 30 percent, owing mainly to problems associated with the fuel shortage.

In his remarks, Marcelino dos Santos called attention to the need for a great deal of understanding on the part of those using LAM with regard to the reasons that prompted the government to adopt these measures.

The insufficiency of foreign exchange for purchasing fuel, owing to the destabilizing action of the armed bandits, is the main reason for this situation.

The leader of Sofala Province also noted that the use of air transport would not be the viable means for solving the problem of communications routes. The definitive solution to all these problems is the participation by all the citizens in the battle against the armed bandits who are blocking the routes.

It is noteworthy that the Sofala leader announced these austerity measures for the use of aircraft following a visit that he paid to the Beira airport, where he noted the crowd of people, many of whom were attempting to travel for pleasure on vacations.

2909
CSO: 3442/193

MOZAMBIQUE

DRAINAGE WORKS IN NHARTANDA VALLEY COMPLETED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Feb 85 p 3

[Text] As we reported at the time, on 15 January the Tete Integral Construction Enterprise considered the drainage works in Nhartanda Valley, located on the outskirts of the town of the same name, a site on which an agricultural project whereby the town intends to overcome famine is under way, to be completed. The finishing of the drainage represents an impetus for local agricultural activity, as the peasants have asserted.

The completion of the Nhartanda Valley drainage works took place 2 weeks before the deadline, something which may not have been unrelated to the involvement of scores of volunteers who joined in the excavations and other work, with teams of workers from Integral Construction. The general manager of the works expressed his gratification at the over-fulfillment of the goal, expressing the hope that the enterprise would execute to completion the mission for which it was installed.

The valley is linked to the great Zambeze, and begins on the land of the "We Shall Conquer Famine" cooperative, one of the four cooperatives in the valley. It should be recalled that the land in Nhartanda has been distributed among family, cooperative and private producers. Certain opinions concerning the routing of the drainage ditch consider that it should have been devised so as to cross the land through the middle and not on the side; but this is not a major concern, inasmuch as experience will dictate the corrective measures that need to be adopted.

Cooperatives

The completion of the Nhartanda drainage works has occurred at a time when the cooperative peasants on the "We Shall Conquer Famine," "Marlen N'Gouab," "Mueda Massacre" and "Robert Mugabe" farms are involved in work on the weeding and planting of corn and dwarf sorghum, in addition to working on other crops, such as okra and other vegetables.

As for the aforementioned crops, the okra and vegetables have already started to be supplied to the town's markets. On other occasions, the cooperatives

make direct sales to the customers who go to the farms. Soon, the cooperatives will begin selling watermelons, cucumbers and corn.

Much of the labor in the cooperatives is female, with both young and old women working in them, who have made demands to the organizational structures for social rights, particularly with regard to rest after childbirth. Our correspondent in Tete, Aruna Vally, found at the "We Shall Conquer Famine" cooperative an old woman working in the place of her granddaughter, so that the latter would not show failure to appear. The aforementioned young woman did not come to work because she was indisposed after having recently given birth.

The general opinion among the cooperatives is that the drainage ditch will solve the problem of the utilization of water after rainfall. As they said, if the drainage ditch had not been dug, the farm crops might be flooded; something that is not happening at present, although the peasants fear that if more torrential rain falls, the separated land may be flooded, inasmuch as the ditch does not yet have diversions.

Impetus

It is not just the cooperative peasants who are pleased with the impetus that the opening of the drainage represents for their activity. The family and private farmers are also wondering "why there is still untilled land in Nhantanda Valley, when there are many people interested in working."

The farmers think that the moderate results that are being accrued in Nhantanda do not yet represent the end of famine, but merely a step, albeit significant, in that direction. The farmers claim: "If we continue along this path, we shall even conquer famine."

2909

CSO: 3442/193

MOZAMBIQUE

WOOD SELLING LUCRATIVE BUSINESS IN MAPUTO

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 29 Jan 85 p 5

[Text] An old truck, a clever proprietor, an aged driver and an "unemployed" mechanic are the characters in a simple story of how to make money without much effort or risk.

It suffices to have the aged truck for hauling and the owner clever about repairing, and the business is set up.

A business which nowadays provides enough to make considerable profits and to live comfortably at the expense of others, those who have nothing more to do than pay, and dearly, for the scraps of wood that they need for household fuel.

And this is the story of the wholesale wood seller in the city of Maputo who, without concerning himself greatly about the business, can make over 30 contos a day, taking advantage of the situation marked by shortages of gas, electricity and coal in the capital city.

At present, in this city, wood fuel is the population's alternative for cooking, even for those living in houses in the central area where this is not allowed.

When it is sold in the city, the wood is separated into heaps that are not big enough even to cook a meal. Three or four heaps cost nearly 500 meticals, a price higher than that of the ingredients necessary for making the meal.

Good Business

"My dear friend, this is the best business right now," we were told confidentially by the owner of a city truck, "for I have an average profit of 30,000 meticals per day."

And he explains:

"The truck full of wood gives me a gross profit of approximately 50 contos, from which I must deduct the expenses for fuel, the wear and tear on equipment and the wages for the driver and the mechanic."

As he explained, he hunts for the wood in the direction of Matola Gare, less than 20 kilometers from the capital, without any loss of time, because he already has regular suppliers who pile it up at the edge of the road, ready to be carted.

In that section wood is plentiful, and the prices are very low.

Before noon, the truck is already returning, and heads immediately for the locations where it is sold, where the wholesale purchasers also quickly find it. The payment is immediate and the unloading is done by those interested in buying.

The owner does not participate directly in these transactions, because he does not want to run unnecessary risks. He remains waiting for the receipts and organizes the next trip, which is always the same and is stopped only on Sundays.

The profits go immediately into his pockets, and he has nothing further to be concerned about, unless there should be a breakdown and a need for spare parts. In this case, he himself intervenes, because the parts are difficult to find, and therefore he has to resort to the parallel markets.

But even if he has to pay 10 times more than the normal price for a mere light or brake lining, his financial situation never undergoes a crisis, because the profits offset those expenses by far.

His intervention is also necessary during the repair work on the vehicle, so that it will be repaired with the utmost speed, so as to return to business immediately.

Middlemen

Of all those taking part in the wood business, the owner of the car is without question the privileged one; the one who procures the "lion's share", that is, the largest and clearest profits, with the least effort.

And if not, let's observe: At the outset, the cutter or collector must cover long distances often to gather the logs and carry them on his head to the road. He is also subject to being left with the production unsold, because the competition is great and the truck owners don't always pay him the fair price.

The truck driver is another of the middlemen who benefit little and risk a great deal. In his task of driving the vehicle, he risks having an accident on the road and having to drive very skillfully on certain roads that are not very safe.

He undergoes sun and rain, and his wages are nothing great; although he may benefit from an extra shipment for business beyond the "boss's" control.

The resellers on the markets or sales locations have their share of the profits, but they are subject to the haggling of retail customers, and they have to engage in the work of splitting the wood and piling it up for sale.

The resellers' profits do not amount to a tenth of what the truck driver-sellers earn, although they have no reason to complain of their living, or about providing for their general necessities, a way of life not to be disdained.

Finally, we have the main victim: the consumer, who has to pay high prices by half a dozen logs, and also juggle savings at home so as to make the wood meet all the requirements.

Accounts

"I pay the driver 12 contos a month, and the mechanic, 10," we were told by the owner of a wood carrying truck, "and I don't spend as much as 500 meticals a day on fuel."

He complains: "The greatest problem is the price of parts. My truck is very old and there are no longer any parts for it here in our country. I have to order them from abroad, through friends, and I pay 100 times more dearly, in meticals."

He explains to us that the ostensibly large profits are diverted for the purchase of parts and replacements. He also complains of the fines due to the defects in the car and the excess load; he complains of the high-test fuel that he buys on the black market, the damage that stops the vehicle from operating, sometimes for a long period, etc.

It is an endless lament of difficulties which, however, are far removed from the truth, and have no connection with the domestic concerns of the residents who don't have many alternatives for household fuel at present.

2909

CSO: 3442/190

11 April 1985

MOZAMBIQUE

ANGONIA AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX FAILS TO MEET GOALS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Feb 85 p 3

[Text] The Angonio Agro-Industrial Complex (CAIA) will not fulfill the production plan that it initially approved for the 1984-85 agricultural campaign. The late arrival of the production factors, the reduced fleet of farm machines and the lack of labor constitute essential factors for failure to complete the area for growing corn and potatoes at that agrarian complex. In this current campaign, the CAIA had planned an area of 2,500 hectares for corn production associated with the first season. But, owing to the late arrival of the fuel, the producing land was prepared at the wrong time, causing a lag in the seeding process. For this reason, only an area of 1,300 hectares was seeded with corn.

The excessive rain that occurred since the second half of December of last year is an element which to some extent hampered the operation of the machines for the tilling and harrowing of the farms. The labor shortage also had an immense effect here.

In the seeded area, there have been serious problems regarding the acquisition of fertilizer which has not yet arrived. Now, if the necessary fertilizer fails to arrive by the second half of February of this year, that agricultural enterprise runs the risk of losing the corn crop.

The Angonia complex needs an approximate volume of 280 tons of 26 percent CAN fertilizer to save the corn which is losing its quality and growing power.

Fertilizer in Beira

According to the provincial director of agriculture in Tete, Paulino Dambuleni, there are 2,500 tons of 26 percent CAN fertilizer in Beira, bound for CAIA. These quantities cannot be removed from Beira to the agrarian complex in the district of Angonia because of the lack of transportation. Three trucks with a capacity for carrying 25 tons were made available to the agricultural enterprise. This fleet is insignificant. Also those vehicles have been damaged, and their maintenance is difficult.

The provincial government of Tete is expending efforts to find alternatives for delivering the necessary fertilizer to CAIA within the necessary time period.

Meanwhile, in the event that it were possible to remove the fertilizer that should be used for cultivating the corn by the end of February, it means that the enterprise will expect to harvest 4,000 tons of corn during this 1984-85 agricultural campaign. If the fertilizer does not arrive in time, CAIA will produce only enough corn for the workers' consumption.

With the non-fulfillment of the corn production goals at the Angonia Agro-Industrial Complex, we would have to anticipate another year of food crisis in Tete.

Potatoes

Rhine potatoes rank second in the production plans of the CAIA enterprise. During the current agricultural campaign, working on an area of 80 hectares was established as a goal. With regard to this crop, the goal has been exceeded, with an area of 85 hectares seeded.

The germinating power of the potatoes was very slight, because this is the fifth or sixth generation. Hence, on the seeded area, only an area of 75 hectares germinated suitably.

The workers at the Angonia Agro-Industrial Complex are attempting to defy nature in the agricultural campaign, despite the problems associated with the lack of production factors.

To cope with the non-fulfillment of the plans, the management of the enterprise has stipulated that 300 hectares of second season potatoes are to be worked on, with an increase in the areas devoted to vegetable production. This program will be implemented as soon as all the necessary production factors have been received.

This year, the CAIA enterprise experienced problems the solution to which depends on external forces.

At present, the agrarian complex is waiting to receive the potato seed, to ensure the production of this crop during the forthcoming seasons. The amount necessary is 300 tons. Since this is an import product, the administrators of Boror Distributors and Interquimica have already been contacted. The provincial director of agriculture in Tete Province told our reporter that, if the potato seed fails to arrive during February, this will mean that the enterprise will remain 2 years without producing potatoes.

Wine

This year, the Angonia Agro-Industrial Complex will produce 1,500 liters of wine. This liquid will be produced from grapevines growing over an area of 20 hectares during this first phase.

The Angonia Agro-Industrial Complex began planting grapevines in 1980. At the time, several difficulties of a technical nature were confronted in the area

of assistance, because this was a new crop in that complex. Hard work was done in the vineyards, since the workers from the CAIA enterprise had to learn new working methods. In fact, that complex had concluded a contract with a Portuguese expert specializing in the aforementioned crop.

According to statements made by a member associated with that sector, when the grapevines are well treated they can produce over 2 liters apiece. That person remarked: "This could happen here at CAIA after a few years."

The production of grapevines is a very delicate task and requires of the farmers a great deal of care in their treatment, because the branches must not be hanging against the wood.

With this project, the planting of grapevines is gradually becoming common. We think that, as a result of the CAIA experience, the peasants in the district of Angonia will be able to introduce this planting, also manufacturing wine.

During the second phase, the wine production will be greater, because at present there are nearly 30 hectares of vineyards which have yet to be pruned.

The Angonia Agro-Industrial Complex is engaged in several activities, prominent among which are the dynamization of the process of training organizers and the incentive for the family and cooperative sectors to increase the production areas and to give maintenance to the forests.

Over 200 organizers trained at the enterprise are now working with the peasants, teaching them agricultural techniques. This work has met with success in the spheres of influence.

This year, CAIA gave less backing to the cooperative, family and private sectors, and in terms of production factors it was also slight, because the aforementioned enterprise is also struggling with a lack thereof. This means that, in those sectors, the output will not be the same as had been predicted at the beginning of the 1984-85 agricultural campaign. But, nevertheless, the peasants are making major efforts for agricultural production.

As for the reforestation, the CAIA enterprise has a plan for planting 500,000 fruit and lumber trees, as well as shade trees, in the various surrounding communal villages and the production units.

2909

CSO: 3442/187

MOZAMBIQUE

IRRIGATION PROJECTS INAUGURATED IN LIMPOPO VALLEY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Feb 85 p 2

[Text] Promising new prospects are starting to emerge in the area of Limpopo Valley, in Gaza Province, involving the integrated regional development, with the opening of two major irrigation projects, namely, that at Chalucane and the one at Bolsa de Chilembene. These are agricultural programs aimed, on the one hand, at raising the basic food production and, on the other, at preparing conditions for the production of surpluses. The opening of the two irrigation projects was carried out by President Samora Machel, who was accompanied by the governor of Gaza, Col Aurelio Manave, and by other party and state officials. Meanwhile, it was announced that the Macarretane project works (another leading agricultural program) will benefit an area of 1,200 hectares, which may possibly attain moderate rates of grain and vegetable production.

With a project valued at 60,000 contos, 40,000 of which have already been spent, work has been done at the Bolsa de Chilembene projects to move 200,000 cubic meters of earth, and to construct a canal 3,000 meters long, as well as another that is 4,000 meters long, in addition to building two pumping stations, one of which is already in operation, and the other in the initial phase.

Each of the 50 irrigation ditches built, totaling 53 kilometers, has the capacity to carry 50 liters of water per second.

Information provided to NOTICIAS discloses that, with the capacity to irrigate 1,500 hectares, the Bolsa de Chilembene irrigation project expects to achieve an annual production of 3,200 tons of corn, 100 tons of beans, 1,000 tons of vegetables and another 200 tons of miscellaneous crops. Of this production, it is planned to market 1,500 tons of corn and 800 tons of vegetables.

The Bolsa de Chilembene irrigation projects opened in December 1983, with manual work done by the region's population. Last year, the program received an impetus from mechanization, when nearly 200 meters of earth-filling had already been completed on the main canal.

Chalucane Irrigation

On the Chalucane irrigation project, valued at 15,000 contos, of which 14,000 have been spent to date, work has been done to move 95,000 cubic meters of earth

with the construction of the main canal, 2,250 meters long, and 19 irrigation ditches, each of which has a capacity to carry 30 liters of water per second.

Based upon the forecasts, the project will benefit an area of 600 hectares, and it is estimated that 1,500 tons of corn and 120 tons of beans will be produced annually.

Moreover, it was announced that the work is under way on the Macarretane project which, when the undertaking is completed, may benefit an area of 1,200 hectares, with the expectation of attaining an annual production of 8,000 tons of corn, 200 tons of peanuts and 2,500 tons of vegetables.

As Governor Aurelio Manave commented, in the area of seeking solutions for the gradual elimination of famine and its effects, "Programs are being carried out for recovery and/or improvement of the existing drainage ditches and irrigation systems; for example, the Bolsa de Chilembene project, for 1,500 hectares; the Chalucane, for 600 hectares; and the rehabilitation of the Chicumbane slope, for 650 hectares."

Other programs are being executed in the regions of Guija, involving an area of 500 hectares; in Inhamissa, with 300 hectares; in Lionde, with 300 hectares; in Malehice, with 2 hectares; in Manguenhane (Manjacaze), with 60 hectares; and others.

Also for the purpose of making better use of the irrigable areas and the productive capacities of each sector, programs are being carried out to rearrange the occupation of land by the state, cooperative, family and private sectors, in the irrigated areas of Chokwe, Xai-Xai, Chibuto, Macia, Guija, Massingir and Chicualacuala.

In fact, the leading tendencies in the reorganization of the state sector in particular are intended to size the state units to the capacities of the technical and leadership cadres, to increase the production and output per hectare, and to improve the management to make the enterprises profitable.

On the other hand, the projects mentioned previously, with the exception of the one in Macarretane, are intended essentially to benefit the family sector. This is the first initiative in the province, in conjunction with other activities in different sectors, to achieve self-sufficiency in food and, later, to start producing surpluses.

Integrated Regional Development

As Governor Aurelio Manave commented, the great changes that are taking place in the state agrarian administration are aimed at ensuring an integrated regional development, and improving the coordination among the state, cooperative, family and private sectors. It is from this standpoint that regional agrarian administrative structures are being created, to which leadership and technical cadres have been assigned.

Furthermore, it is expected that, in Gaza Province, the essential conditions will be created over the short and medium term to have the electric power from Cahora Bassa produce the direct impact desired by the population for its use on small and large development projects.

Col Aurelio Manave remarked: "When motor pumps are replaced by electric pumps, the power from Cahora Bassa will represent a reduction in the expenses for fuel and oil, and a decrease in the damage and resultant need for technical assistance for the equipment."

Chilembene: the Fertility of the Soil

The region of Bolsa de Chilembene is typified by the fertility of its soil and its good weather conditions, which afford excellent agricultural production. During the heavy rains of 1977, the population took shelter in the higher-lying areas, organizing remote communal villages which did not allow for the continuation of production in the area.

Seven years later, the population wants to occupy and produce in Bolsa de Chilembene; an occupation for which, in view of the demographic movement and the area's limitations, the following measures have been considered: an area for every family, a housing area and a lot, an area for forage and reserves and areas for future demographic growth.

2909

CSO: 3442/187

MOZAMBIQUE

SOUTHERN AFRICAN SUGAR CANE VARIETIES FOUND SUITABLE

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 7 Feb 85 p 5

[Article by Isaac: "Southern African Varieties Similar and Better"]

[Text] The varieties of sugar cane from southern Africa, in particular from Zimbabwe, South Africa and Malawi, are those which offer the greatest advantages for Mozambique as imports, because of the fact that ecological conditions in this zone are similar, agronomical engineer and director of the sugar-growing sector in Marromeu, Abdala Mussa, told DIARIO DE MOZAMBIQUE, which interviewed him in this connection.

Abdala Mussa spoke eloquently about the tests and trials which have been carried out for some years now at the Sena Sugar Estates, involving the introduction of varieties imported from the United States of America, India, Barbados, Mauritius, Brazil, and recently, Cuba, Tanzania and South Africa.

Except with regard to this last-mentioned country, they have all produced limited results.

"In the 1950s and 1960s, the most predominant varieties were NCO-310, NCO-376 and NCO-378, specifically, but they were vulnerable to fungus, which fact later required that steps be taken to allow the use of varieties containing a larger quantity of sucrose and more adaptable to Mozambican soil types," this engineer informed us.

By way of justification, Abdala Mussa told us that the NCO-310 variety had to be eliminated later after NCO-378 was abandoned. There remained only the 376 variety, which moreover in recent times has lost its resistance to fungus because of the large number of pores in the crop.

DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE learned that the project involving tests and trials of sugar cane varieties in our country began with the establishment of three large soil study laboratories at the Sena Sugar Estates, the Mafambisse sugar mill, and the Incomati (formerly Xinavane) sugar mill.

At that time, a program involving technicians at those enterprises and workers at the Mozambique Agronomical Research Institute was drafted, and special hothouses were built in this connection for the quarantining of these varieties.

The results of that experiment, according to engineer Abdala Mussa, carried out in 1972 and 1973, were published in JORNADAS ACUCAREIRAS, and "beginning in 1984, with the departure of the foreign technicians, the rate of activity suffered a slump."

"In 1978," he went on, "the National Sugar Institute (INA) established a program for the study of sugar cane varieties, working with the Agronomical Research Institute (INIA). This gave rise to the idea of importing varieties from Cuba and Tanzania, which to date have still not yielded positive and reliable results, either due to the lack of a staff of technicians and working equipment such as to make this study viable, or because no serious policy was defined.

"Up to the present, the policy for importing varieties has been oriented more toward India and Cuba, while on the other hand, regional studies are not being taken into account, because the ecological conditions are similar and the fungal problems are the same, and the level of infestation is also similar."

Testing Techniques

To ensure sequential and more reliable work in terms of technical-scientific data, the Marromeu sugar mill adopted a logical strategy which involved first of all the reestablishment of the entire system set up by the British Administration (which was quite advanced in the realm of research and experimentation).

As a result, experiments made using small plots in the commercial sector have justified the conclusion that the varieties most resistant to fungus are those with large leaves and, according to the enterprise system of cultivation on dry land, they only provide a good yield on the first cutting.

As to plant diseases, the tests under way indicate that the number one Cuban variety--JA-60/5--is susceptible to fungus, and that the South African NA-52-219 requires an excessive amount of water, and breaks up easily when it comes to loading, which makes transportation difficult.

None of the results pertaining to the varieties from Tanzania have been checked. It is only known that the NCO-376 variety, regarded as ordinary, is the only one to date which has ensured stable results, although it is susceptible to fungus.

Rotation With Other Food Crops

Within the program for studying the varieties, a study involving the rotation of sugar cane with other food crops, such as beans, is being pursued on a parallel basis in the specific case of Marromeu. It is hoped to find the best way of eliminating the shortage of products of first necessity, while at the same time promoting the rational use of sugar cane production areas.

Engineer Abdala Mussa told us the following on this subject.

"In this respect, we have obtained positive results, but there are difficulties in control, because the diversion of products is still occurring as a result of the hunger crisis affecting the workers. On the other hand, our study has one great shortcoming, since we lack the reagents for analyzing soil types, and apart from this, we do not have tools for the measurement and analysis of the climatic data, not to speak of the question of cadres capable of carrying out this scientific work accurately.

"In my opinion, this problem of the varieties of sugar cane and research in general merits profound and serious study by the pertinent bodies, with a view to defining a policy of regional cooperation which will be advantageous and profitable," the director of agronomy at the Marromeu sugar mill said in conclusion.

5157

CSO: 3342/191

MOZAMBIQUE

BETTER SECURITY IMPROVES BUZI CASHEW NUT MARKETING CAMPAIGN

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 30 Jan 85 pp 8-9

[Text] The recovery of cashew nut plantations located in areas affected by the criminal actions of the armed bandits, thanks to the FAM/FPLM military victories, the introduction of new methods of exchange and the improvement in weather conditions are the essential factors contributing to the fact that the district of Buzi marketed nearly 250 tons of cashew nuts, as compared with the 60 tons called for in the plan.

During the previous campaign (1982-83) only about 40 tons of this product were purchased, because the conditions were bad.

To date, over 100 tons of nuts have been taken to the city of Beira for industrial processing, and the structural entities associated with the industry are expending efforts that are still under way in Buzi.

It should be noted that in the locality of Bandua alone (an area potentially rich in the production of cashew nuts), the plan was fulfilled nearly 130 percent.

The district agent for AGRICOM [Agricultural Products Marketing Company] in Buzi, Domingos Menete Canda, in an interview granted to a team of reporters who worked on the group's transportation in that region of Sofala, justified the goal of only 60 tons, claiming:

"Owing to the drought that has had a considerable effect in recent years, the conditions for the blooming of the cashews were poor and hence they did not warrant expectations of a good campaign."

Added to the aforementioned fact, mention should also be made of the enemy action in the region, as a result of which some cashew plantations were abandoned.

The 1983-84 Campaign

After the difficulties experienced during the previous campaign, the situation began to change for the better, which made the success accrued this year possible.

Domingos Canda remarked: "We planned the 60 tons based on the situation that was confronting us. Suddenly, it began to rain, and then the cashew trees received new life, which caused us to anticipate a good production."

The military operations carried out by the Armed Forces of Mozambique/FPLM stationed in the region helped greatly in the success of the campaign.

With the bandits driven out of the areas, and good conditions for producing the cashew nuts, the population could engage peacefully in recovering the cashew plantations and harvesting this product for marketing.

Domingos Canda said that, among the party and state structures in the district and the localities, "we noted a great concern for the process, contributing ideas, suggestions and material facilities for surmounting the difficulties that were hampering the progress of the marketing."

As for the role played by the local officials, the AGRICOM district agent made a point of delivering the following comments:

"I would like to take this occasion to express my public acknowledgment of the action taken by our first secretary and district administrator, who contributed greatly to the results that have been recorded."

As part of the work to prepare for the campaign, the population was apprised of the need for everyone to take part in it. Domingos Canda explained to us: "We made it clear that every available cashew nut must be picked and channeled to the marketing circuits."

As we had occasion to witness "on the spot," the population as a whole took part in this process.

In shops and trading posts, there was a large throng of people carrying this export product. As we learned in a conversation with members of the population, some individuals traveled enormous distances to deliver the nuts which they had managed to obtain in exchange for the provisions that they needed.

Protecting the Producer's Interests

The price used for the purchase of cashews from the producer, of 10,000 meticals per kilogram, is considered encouraging.

The introduction of the percentage system in the trade is a point that was received approvingly by the people contacted by us in this regard.

In fact, for some products, people did not find themselves forced to compile a volume of nuts that corresponded exactly to the product that was sought.

They would purchase what they wanted by turning over part of the value of the commodity in nuts and a percentage in money. AGRICOM agents check the weight of the nuts at the sales stations to prevent the producer from being cheated.

More Trading Posts

Unlike what happened during the 1982-83 campaign, during which there were trading posts only at the district headquarters, this year the process has been decentralized and the private dealers had active participation.

Posts were set up in localities and districts where this was warranted and, in certain instances, mobile brigades were created. With regard to this topic, Domingos Canda observed: "We have to market all the nuts."

In this way, it was possible to enable many people not to have to travel long distances on foot carrying the nuts with them to the trading posts.

Although it has brought advantages, the opening of more sites for marketing this product caused another problem: that of the transportation for its removal to the concentrated storage facility.

The lack of fuel worsened this dilemma. However, it was surmounted with the backing of dealers who participated in the trading as interveners, who made their fuel and transportation available, thereby allowing for the removal of the nuts.

The district's executive council also provided major assistance with fuel, as we were told by the subject of our interview.

He noted that the period from November until the beginning of January was the one in which there was the greatest shortage of diesel fuel.

Another difficulty experienced during this campaign was the shortage of bags. According to AGRICOM's agent in Buzi, there was a delay in their delivery from the factory.

Since there were already a great many nuts, they used as an alternative the bags intended for grain, although they were not suitable for the nuts.

Domingos Canda said: "The bags for the nuts didn't arrive until mid-December, and only with a capacity for 35 tons, whereas we had already marketed 90,000 kilograms."

The bag problem is very serious and should be considered by those responsible for doing so. In addition to the need for allocating more bags for Buzi, it has become essential to return those meant to be used for marketing grains, so that this may be accomplished in good time.

Making Transportation Available

The increase in the agricultural marketing in the district of Buzi and in the activities of AGRICOM's local agency require that this institution have its own transportation, to meet the daily needs.

According to AGRICOM's director-provincial agent in Sofala, Alberto Msopea, who recently worked in the district of Buzi to monitor the nut marketing process, the solution to this problem is due soon, with plans for sending a tractor.

Money Also Intervened as a Trading Commodity

AGRICOM's district agency in Buzi introduced a new method of bartering for nuts with the producers available for the marketing campaign.

Money was also included as a medium in the process, so the producer could purchase the wanted goods by paying part of the respective price in nuts and another part in money.

For this purpose, percentages were set, based on the cost of the goods.

In this way, money started having greater circulation, putting an end to the barter system that is absolutely direct; something which had to some extent given money a secondary role.

The benefits are accrued both by the state and the producer himself. On the one hand, that measure minimizes the shortage of items for barter, and enables individuals to purchase certain goods without having to turn over everything in nuts; which is impossible in instances wherein those products are high-priced.

And since the rural population has a large amount of money held at home, for lack of products on the market, this measure will prevent the equipment from running risks of being destroyed or remaining "at a standstill," when it is necessary for various undertakings.

The population's receptiveness to the aforementioned system has been positive, as we learned on a visit to certain trading posts where we conversed with some individuals.

2909

CSO: 3442/192

MOZAMBIQUE

INHAMBANE CASHEW NUT MARKETING CAMPAIGN UNDERWAY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Feb 85 p 3

[Article by Antonio Mafuiane]

[Text] As of January, about 283.5 tons of cashew nuts from the current harvest had been purchased in Inhambane Province. About 69 tons have already gone to the cashew nut processing plant in Inhambane, and 154.5 tons are being held in various locations in the province, awaiting distribution.

Massingo District, including the areas of Funhalouro, Tome and Mavuma, has purchased the most cashew nuts, a total of 77 tons, from the peasants in the current marketing campaign, which began in October 1984. In those areas, located in the interior of Massinga District, the cashew groves produced greater yields than in previous years.

Cashew marketing in Funhalouro, Tome, Mavuma and Mabote had been impossible in the last 2 years because of the action of the armed bandits. This year, however, cashew harvesting was reinitiated in those areas because of the army's success in eliminating the armed bandits. There are areas in other districts which had been in a similar situation, but which are participating in the current cashew nut marketing campaign, thanks to the work of the armed forces in cleaning out the armed bandits.

In support of the current marketing campaign, the intermediaries in Inhambane Province have received merchandise [for barter with the peasants] valued at 36,000 contos from the distribution centers, specifically Manuel Nunes, COGROPA [Wholesale Trade of Foodstuffs], Saboeira and ENCATEx.

Process

Inhambane Province is about to receive 500 tons of sugar from MARAGRA, to add to the range of products available for the current cashew nut marketing campaign.

The process was analyzed in a recent meeting of the Provincial Commission for Support and Dynamization of the Marketing Campaign, district agents of AGRICOM [Agricultural Produce Marketing Company], district warehousemen and marketing agents.

At that meeting, Antonio Mandlate, chairman of the commission and the party's provincial secretary for economic affairs in Inhambane, announced that the provincial enterprises involved in the marketing process, namely Empresa do Caju, Fabrica de Castanha, Hortofruticola, MADEMO and Empresa de Algodao, and also AGRICOM, would no longer inventory merchandise at the distribution centers. The reason for this is that some of these provincial companies were diverting the products destined for barter to other ends. As a result of this measure, all the intermediaries in the process will inventory the merchandise at the district warehouses and not at the distribution centers, as before.

Better Coordination

Moreover, after it was observed that products meant for bartering in the cashew marketing campaign were being diverted for the purchase of other agricultural products, it was recommended that the district agencies of AGRICOM could not engage in this practice without authorization from the district governments in this regard.

During the meeting to assess the marketing campaign, commission chairman Antonio Mandlate said that, on balance, the campaign was going well, and appealed to the AGROCOM agents to make a greater effort to purchase cashews from the producers. He said that the district warehousemen have a basic mission in the marketing campaign, since better management of the bartering merchandise at their disposal will insure the purchase of maximum quantities of cashew nuts.

Antonio Mandlate added that an enormous effort must be made in Inhambane Province to insure the placement of the cashew nuts which have already been purchased but which are still awaiting shipment.

At the same meeting, it was decided to include salt as a bartering medium, particularly in the interior of the province. In this regard, steps are being taken to provide Zavala District with a tractor, to help transport the salt from the production areas to Quissico, the district seat. It was also decided at the meeting to provide this district with products in greatest demand by the peasants--namely, sugar, soap, cotton garments and cloth --to insure greater quantities of cashew nuts in trade.

6362

CSO: 3442/194

MOZAMBIQUE

CARBOMOC TO PRODUCE 100,000 TONS OF COAL THIS YEAR

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 30 Jan 85 p 3

[Text] This year, CARBOMOC [Mozambique National Coal Company] plans to produce 100,000 tons of coal from its two mines currently in operation.

This amount of coal will increase the company's stocks, which are intended for export to Malawi and the GDR, with a portion remaining for the domestic market.

The management of the Moatize coal industry has been engaged in action aimed at reopening three more mines, whose activities have been halted for some time.

CARBOMOC, a company located in Tete Province, is expending efforts to open surface mines, which will guarantee higher production rates and better use of the coal reserves existing there.

According to the company's geologist, Matesso Castiano, "The present technology has caused many coal reserves to be left at the bottom of the mines. We cannot extract them because they make up the stoops."

That technician remarked: "The installation of the new equipment depends on the coal project office, and its completion could take many months; because a washing section is also essential for attaining the goals sought."

With regard to the washing section, the geologist Matesso Castiano said that it will allow for the production of coal with only 9 or 10 percent ash, whereas the present product has nearly twice that amount, 18 percent. He noted: "At that point, we would be producing industrial coal or coke," adding that it is also planned to use methane gas for cooking and other purposes.

2909
CSO: 3442/190

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

MANDRUZE RICE EXPERIMENT--The Mandruze Production Unit, formerly the property of the now defunct Sofala Agricultural company, has introduced indirect seeding this year, for the first time, transplanting rice seedlings grown in nurseries. The unit introduced this agricultural technique because of the constant rains which have been flooding the fields, making it impossible to sow the seed directly. According to Alberto Baltazar, the director of this young enterprise, the transplanting is proceeding and the intent is to plant the 300 hectares under cultivation, of which 150 have already been planted in the current agricultural campaign. DIARIO DE NOTICIAS also learned that in indirect seeding, the only means of growing rice in inundated fields, 1/4 hectare of nursery seedlings will cover about 50 hectares when transplanted. With 69 workers, 3 tractors and 2 "Caterpillars," the Mandruze Production Unit is having manpower problems; since the equipment cannot be operated in the rain-flooded fields, all the labor is manual. In the 1983/1984 agricultural campaign, the Mandruze unit produced about 250,000 kilograms of rice, harvested from 240 hectares, although 460 hectares had been planted, because of the drought that affected agricultural production last year. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 12 Feb 85 p 5] 6362

SOYBEAN POTENTIAL IN LIOMA--Technicians engaged in the seed production and experimentation program at the Agricultural Development Unit in Lioma Region, Zambezia Province, feel this zone has great potential for soybean cultivation. Studies conducted over the last 4 years, with the introduction and experimental production of soybeans in a 300-hectare area, indicate a yield of 2 to 3 tons per hectare. One of the factors contributing to the high yield at the Lioma unit is that the weather conditions are highly favorable to soybean cultivation. In Brazil, for example, one of the world's largest soybean producers, the average yield is 1.5 tons per hectare. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 9 Feb 85 p 3] 6362

PESTICIDE PLANT EXPANSION--A project to expand and improve the pesticide and insecticide manufacturing plants should be carried out soon, as part of the cooperation between Mozambique and Portugal. The two countries signed an agreement for execution of the project during the SADCC [Southern African development Coordination Conference] meeting in Mbabane, Swaziland. According to the director of the Management Unit of the Chemical Industry, the technical support for the bilateral cooperation project will be provided by the Portuguese firm QUIMIGAL, and the Portuguese Institute of Economic Cooperation will handle the financing. The Mozambican authorities consider it extremely important to expand and improve the activity of the pesticide and insecticide production units. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 9 Feb 85 p 16] 6362

NAMPULA COTTON MARKETING FIGURES--Under the aegis of Governor Feliciano Gundana, a few days ago a meeting of the planning staff was held in the city of Nampula devoted to an analysis of the cashew nut marketing campaign, an assessment of the cotton marketing and planning for the provincial seminar of the state agrarian enterprises. As was announced at the conclusion of that meeting, the marketing of cotton during the 1983-84 harvest amounted to 11,568 tons; or 76.4 of the overall plan for the province. Owing to this result, which is considered satisfactory, Governor Gundana congratulated the population of Nampula for its determination, courage and highly patriotic spirit, proven during the campaign despite the adversities that were confronted. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOÇAMBIQUE in Portuguese 30 Jan 85 p 5] 2909

NEW NAVIGATION SCHOOL COURSES--In existence for 8 years, the Navigation School will offer four courses which have not been provided before for want of adequate facilities. The courses include Radiotelephonics, Personal Safety and Principles of Electronics, NOTICIAS learned from Francisco Ceita, the school's director. The classes will be conducted aboard ship, at the facilities of the Public Safety Corps and in the installations of PETROMOC [Mozambican Petroleum Company], since the school's installations have not been completed. According to the director, the four courses are extremely important for naval officers, not only because they will complement their training but because the terms of the International Law of the Sea are very exacting with regard to the personal safety of maritime officers. "We are going to make an effort to see that all the students, even those who have already completed the courses, receive this instruction so they will be able to perform their duties better," Ceita said. The director added that admission to the school this year is at the 11th grade level, and this will require good organization and a qualified teaching staff: professors with college-level courses, bachelor's degrees or a secondary school diploma. Director Ceita said the school would receive various radiotelephonic equipment this year from Norway. Meanwhile, construction at the school is expected to be completed next year, with the installation of an electrical and electronics laboratory for the navigation and radio departments. Classes will begin this month. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Feb 85 p 8] 6362

COLLECTIVES FOR LIBERATED FAMILIES--Several families who were forced to live with the armed bandits have already been organized collectively in Machanga, more precisely in the Lihua Communal Village, after they were liberated by the FPLM [Mozambican Armed Forces, according to DIARIO DE MOÇAMBIQUE, citing a communique from the Party Committee in that district of Sofala Province. The communique, which does not mention the number of families liberated, also notes that our armed forces have recovered the Chirinda saltworks, in the Divinha area. The document was released following the fifth session of the District Committee, which met on 25 and 26 January. The session was led by Noe Joao Chipangue, Machanga District administrator, and was attended by 56 individuals. The agenda included the presentation of the party plan for 1985 and of the guidelines which had come out of the meeting to assess the activities conducted throughout 1984; that meeting was held a few weeks before the Fifth Regular Session of the Party District Committee. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 8 Feb 85 p 8] 6362

UK MOTOR PUMPS TO CHOKWE--The motor pumps which the British ambassador in Maputo recently donated to the district of Chokwe will reinforce the production capacity of that part of Gaza Province. According to the local administrator, Aurelio Chambal, they will be installed in a production unit soon to be opened in the locality of Chiduaxine. The installation of the motor pumps in the locality of Chiduaxine will raise the capacity for producing bananas, papayas and mangos; and the production of oranges and lemons will also be started. In addition, the irrigation area of the Chokwe agricultural complex will be increased from 25,000 hectares to 29,000. Moreover, the complex plans to plant 9,000 hectares with corn this year and, according to the district administrator, good results are anticipated from these plantings. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 5 Feb 85 p 8] 2909

CONSTRUCTION MINISTER VISITS ENIEL--Yesterday morning, the minister of construction and waters, Julio Carrilho, visited the National Enterprise for Electrical Installations (ENIEL) in the city of Maputo. At ENIEL, Julio Carrilho began by visiting the storage facility, later going to other sections and departments. In the storage facilities, after checking all the facilities, in a talk with the workers the minister praised the tidy conditions, stating that the improvement in storage brought about an improvement in the planning and provision of materials. So that there would not be any materials in the warehouses in excessive quantities without circulation, the minister recommended that, in addition to the log book on exits and entries, there should be one for evaluation; that is, a book in which the clients note their opinion of certain materials and, on the basis of this, the purchasing plans for the following year could be made. In the talk with workers from the finance department, the minister learned that ENIEL had enormous damages last year caused mainly by the non-payment for work done by the enterprise, the leading debtors being enterprises and institutions of the state system. At the conclusion of the visit, in commenting on what he had observed, Julio Carrilho said that it was necessary to reduce the administrative personnel to a minimum. "We must find ways of employing individuals properly, reconverting the surplus personnel, but so that they will not constitute an expense to the enterprise." [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Feb 85 p 8] 2909

JAPANESE MEDICAL AID--Japan has just granted Mozambique a donation of medicines and health items valued at 3 million yen, the equivalent of \$15,000. For this purpose, on Tuesday, a document was signed in Maputo formalizing the delivery of the donation, underwritten by K. Hirano, a high-ranking official from the Japanese Embassy in Harare, and by Dr Jose Rocha, national director of health. Information provided to NOTICIAS indicates that this gift is a result of a contribution from the Japanese people, following a drive to collect funds designated for the "Campaign to Save Africa" carried out by the African Society of Japan. This act of mobilization on the part of the Japanese people to back our country resulted from the visit paid to Mozambique last November by a delegation headed by the general director for Africa and the Middle East in the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr Milake. While in Mozambique, this member of the Japanese Government went to the district of Vilanculo, in Inhambane, to learn about the effects caused by the drought, especially in the health area. The current donation was turned over to Mozambique by K. Hirano, from the Japanese Embassy in Harare, after a visit to our country from 6 to 13 February, at which time he held meetings with the Mozambican authorities and with high-ranking officials from the UN agencies. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Feb 85 p 8] 2909

SENEGAL

YOUTH BESET BY UNEMPLOYMENT, OTHER PROBLEMS

Dakar AFRIQUE NOUVELLE in French Feb 85 pp 29-30

[Article by Abdou Sylla: "Youth Faced With Crisis"]

[Text] The International Youth Year was inaugurated last 5 January at Dakar. In this period of drought and recession what is the principal concern of young people? Employment.

The economic crisis in Senegal has a certain number of characteristics, including youth unemployment. Youth at loose ends, left to itself, not finding work corresponding to its training, or sometimes lacking work skills, indulges in all sorts of activities, and, because it cannot satisfy its most basic needs, does not always resist all temptations. Thus it is forced to dream up and contrive all sorts of antidotes to its anxieties and heartbreaks: drug addition, prostitution, crime and violence, begging and delinquency, etc.,

However, the problems and concerns, the levels of aspirations and the needs, differ according to whether urban or rural youth is involved, or educated or illiterate youth (still representing 60 to 70 percent of the population of school age.)

In Senegal the struggle against this crisis and the youth situation has taken the form of an emergency economic and financial recovery plan, drawn up and applied as early as 1979; it has been renewed since that time and is intended to stabilize state finances by restoring the major equilibria, and restructuring the economy, by disengagement of the state [from the economy], and by making the peasants aware of their responsibilities in the agricultural sector (reprivatization). These economic measures were accompanied by political actions: struggle against corruption and waste, creation of a court to suppress illegal profiteering, redirecting the activities of the state inspection corps (revenue courts, financial inspection, general inspection of the state) democratic openings, and creation and recognition of several opposition parties (about fifteen) and of several trade unions, thus bringing about a broader participation of the population in national political life.

This economic and political struggle was all the more needed and urgent since the security of individual citizens was threatened by the development of violence and delinquency, by the emergence of reprehensible practices, and by the decline in moral standards: a moral crisis.

At the social level, thefts, crime, begging, and delinquency are the best known but by no means the least harmful effects of the economic crisis.

The development of these social evils in a deeply religious society (nearly 90 percent Muslem, 5 percent Christian, and 1 to 2 percent animist) where the religious leaders are at the same time moral authorities and models, might seem paradoxical. If such is the case, it is because religious life and religious principles themselves have been weakened. In fact, a few years ago, during the Maagal and the Gamou, the cities of Touba and of Tivaouane became meeting places for drug addicts and other undesirables.

The religious leaders themselves ought to have reacted by closing and shutting down of the Touba "okasse" market, prohibiting the sale of alcohol, the serving of alcoholic beverages, and the sale of cigarettes; they ought to have instilled religious and moral fundamentals.

During the past few years this return to religious fundamentalism has found expression in various social phenomena (increase in the number of persons faithful to the magal and to the gamou, the organization of religious singing, of [special] weeks and days, of study seminars and round tables, etc.) and by the creation and extension of associations and groups with a religious vocation (Union for Islamic Progress, Moslem Cultural Union, Federation of Islamic Associations in Senegal, Association of Young Mourides, Association of Mouride Students and Interns in Europe, "dahiras," etc.).

The frequency and extent of these phenomena and of these religious activities indeed express an intense and imperious need for spiritual, religious, and moral values, particularly at the very moment when people, disoriented by the socio-economic crisis, and upset by values brought in from abroad as a result of economic and cultural aggressions, are unable to find refuge or support in any solid system of values.

It is among the youth that this passion and inclination toward religious spirituality has been expressed with force and brilliance, and hence the success, for example, of the two weeks' cultural period for the mouride youth of Senegal, organized during the end of the year ceremonies for 1983.

Spirituality and religious life, membership in religious associations and participation in religious activities now appear eminently noble and moral in Senegal.

The dominant fact of national political life since 1981 has been the process of democratization, with the recognition of fifteen political parties; and this led to an electoral campaign and to legislative and presidential elections (27 February 1983) which were rather agitated. This profusion of parties strengthens political life, the more so since each of the parties has created a trade union and has developed for itself organizations or movements

responsible for training and developing young people, including elementary and high school and university level as well as young urban and rural workers whether literate or illiterate.

The world of labor is increasingly troubled as a result of struggles and disagreements between trade union and political party factions, worker strikes, dismissals and reductions in personnel. Because of the economic crisis unemployment and job insecurity now threaten each worker, hence there can be seen a recrudescence of protest and anti-establishment actions, and of crises within the trade union organizations.

The aggravation of unemployment, particular among the young, has caused the president of the republic to institute an "operation graduates" (AFRICA No 163) in 1980, an operation intended to find a job, regularly paid or not, for persons who have graduated from the higher education system. As for the political and economic plans in this period of drought and economic recession, the priority concern of Senegalese youth, whether student or worker, is employment.

The Senegalese school system, to which a large part of the state budget is devoted, is by far the most important structure which the state has placed at the disposition of education and training. However, because of the long and serious crisis, this school system is in the process of being reorganized, beginning with the convocation of the states general of education and training (January 1981) and the creation of the national commission for reform of education and training (CNRF) whose conclusions were presented to the president of the republic on Monday 6 August 1984. The priority objectives of this reform are the renewal of the educational system, adaptation of school to national life and to the needs of the people, so that it can in fact be a national, democratic school, in the service of the people.

Another approach was found to meet the situation of unemployed youth in the institution of the Operational Study and Cooperation Group (GOPEC) and the Office of Small Rural Projects (DPPR) which are ministerial bodies charged with the training and development, and the financing (from various sources) of youth production units in rural communities and villages (cooperatives of young fishermen, farmers, truck gardeners, etc.) But aside from the fact that their financing is uncertain, since the sources are foreign, these organizations generally train and develop rural youth only.

It thus appears that the remedies are inadequate to meet the needs of youth and the population in general. To find work for youth, to engage it in healthy activities, are only the preliminaries, the indispensable conditions, for a stable existence. Yet, as a result of the development of education, our youth's situation is such that economic demands are only one part of their requirements. And our society itself is confronted by a paradoxical situation: a prodigious extension of education (the school system), of information, and hence of culture, and, in consequence, a raising of the consciousness level not accompanied by a similar economic development. Senegal is one of the West African countries counting the greatest number of cadres, with a large number condemned to unemployment (unemployed doctors, engineers, and university Ph.D's [docteurs de 3rd cycle], people with bachelor and master degrees) or

to emigration (Senegal is one of the rare African countries which sends volunteers and emigrant workers to other African countries: Gabon, Chad, Ivory Coast, Comones, Algeria...while French technical assistance is still maintained.)

However, it is now obvious that the more consciousness is raised, the more it becomes challenging and demanding, its critical and subversive capacity is increased tenfold because it is aware and informed. Hence the difficulties of our political and trade union life, the confrontations, the crises, the splits, and the resignations.

9772

CSO: 3419/305

SOUTH AFRICA

VOLKSWAG AIMS DESCRIBED IN NEWSLETTER

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 13 Feb 85 p 3

[Text] The Afrikaner Volkswag [People's Watchguard] must be made a popular movement that can take part in the creation of a future for the Afrikaner, in the survival of the Whites in Africa and in peace between the peoples of the subcontinent, says the organization in its latest newsletter.

The Afrikaners' struggle for survival will only increase in 1985, explains the Volkswag. "In an intertwined society in which they are a minority, the demands for concessions and for acceptance of their minority position will be even greater in an open society with universal citizenship for all in South Africa.

"A society that lives integrated," says the Volkswag, "will force integration into more and more areas of its life, and the power of a given group to manifest its opposition will grow weaker and weaker. Any differentiation between social groups will be considered discrimination, and the struggle against it will become more and more violent. From their own generation leaders will rise up and join forces with the propaganda generated both within and outside of South Africa, and it will be held up as meritorious to renounce any claims to distinctiveness and self-determination.

"The media will conspire to hold up the ideal of a country, a nation, a loyalty and a government for all in South Africa as the highest good for us."

The Volkswag says that these complications make the impact on the Afrikaner not only a struggle over subordinate components of the culture, but also a general cultural impact.

Goal

"These things are said to you, not to make you discouraged nor to reinforce the current notion that we cannot do otherwise. They are said in order to point out why the Afrikaner Volkswag sees its goal in the amalgamation of Afrikaner strength in all those areas, to set up a total cultural front there that stands guard over each area."

According to the newsletter, the Afrikaner must know the problems that threaten him and not underestimate the dangers. He must not live as if it is still 30 or 40 years ago and lay plans and make proposals that may result in radical

changes in his beliefs and traditions. Also, a spiritual strength must be cultivated, and inspiration must be communicated to fellow Afrikaners who have already capitulated. For this reason, the Afrikaner Volkswag must become a power base that dispenses strength and influence which cannot be disregarded.

Establish

"Therefore we need still more members. The Volkswag must manifestly establish itself in every community; every company than assembles must include Volkswag members who pass on their message.

"For this reason, we must also be financially strong. The development fund must be built up in order to put us in a position to be able to carry out the pursuits mentioned above.

"The Volkswag must be made a people's movement that can take part in the creation of a future for the Afrikaner, in the survival of the Whites in Africa and in the establishment of peace among the peoples of this subcontinent," declares the Volkswag.

8117

CSO: 3401/123

SOUTH AFRICA

CAMPAIGN AGAINST ALLOWING INDIANS IN ORANGE FREE STATE

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 13 Feb 85 p 2

[Text] Eleven thousand protest pamphlets against admitting Indians into the Orange Free State (OFS) have now been circulated in that province. Initially only 7 000 were distributed, but the positive reaction was so overwhelming that another 4 000 were hurriedly printed up.

This development comes on the heels of a statement made by the minister of justice, Mr Kobie Coetzee, that the OFS NP has set up a special committee to investigate the question of Indians in the OFS, "so that the province may fall in line with the rest of South Africa."

Mr Johan Knoetze, the secretary of the divisional committee of the HNP [Herstigste National Party] at Odendaalsrus, and Mr Jannie Meyer, the HNP organizer at Goudvelde in the OFS, are in charge of the action against Indians in the OFS. According to Mr Knoetze, overwhelmingly positive reactions are being received, and the OFS is in turmoil over the possibility that Indians will be allowed to live there.

Suspensions that the government will very shortly be doing away with the restrictions against Indians in the OFS and North Natal were further confirmed in a speech made by the minister for domestic affairs, Mr F.W. De Klerk, in the Chamber of Deputies. Mr De Klerk said that there must be proper consultation with the leaders of all the different population groups after deliberation has taken place with the leaders of the NP in the OFS and in Transvaal. De Klerk replied, in response to a motion made by an Indian MP, Mr S.V. Naicker, that the restrictions must be repealed because this is racial discrimination.

The government has long been preparing the way for the admission of Indians to the OFS and the districts of Vryheid and Utrecht in Natal. Already as early as April 1983 the OFS administrator, Mr Louis Botha, indicated that he would not oppose the admission of Indians. "The OFS will not be an impediment to the quest for an ideal constitutional system for the nation," he said to a Johannesburg Sunday newspaper. In deliberations with the minister of constitutional development, Mr Chris Heunis, the latter instructed Indian leaders to leave the matter in his hands.

This was after Mr Rajbansi had informed him that it would be "ludicrous" to give Indians the right to sit in parliament and the cabinet, and at the same time to preserve laws that forbid them to live and work in one of the provinces.

The movement of Indians in the OFS was initially controlled under the terms of a ruling from General Smuts, in accordance with the "Law Governing the Admission of Persons to the Union, 1913." This law amounted to forbidding Indians who lived in one province from traveling in other provinces.

In 1973 certain relaxations were introduced into the law, and in 1975 it was abolished, although letters of authority were still needed to visit the OFS.

In 1983 Mr F.W. De Klerk announced in parliament that the movement of Indians into and through the OFS would no longer be restricted.

Indians are, however, still forbidden to stay longer than two months in the OFS or to settle there, in accordance with Chapter 33 of the old OFS code of law.

8117
CSO: 3401/124

SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT TOLERANCE BLAMED FOR BLACK VIOLENCE

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 13 Feb 85 p 3

[Text] The atmosphere of violence that now prevails in South Africa is caused by the government's powerlessness to take action and its perpetual concessions.

These were the sentiments of the HNP [Herstigde National Party] leader, Mr Jaap Marais, when he addressed a large public gathering at the Pretoria city hall.

Mr Marais spoke chiefly about the fuel question in his address, but also referred to the recent Kennedy visit and the possible release of ANC [African National Congress] leader, Nelson Mandela.

Mr Marais referred to the great damage being perpetrated in the black neighborhoods of Vaaldriehoek and asked: "If this is not a sign of anarchy, then what is?"

In spite of this criminality, no punishment was administered, but the government went quietly ahead to try to determine what the grievances of the blacks were. The whites were told that they had to pay.

"If Mandela is released under such circumstances, what more is necessary for revolution and violence to break out in South Africa? Can a government that wants to maintain order even after a fashion act in such a way?"

No one need doubt any longer that the government does not have the courage to make use of its authority against those who threaten it. The government lets itself be blackmailed by foreign nations and by the fomenters of civil disorder; they present their demands to it.

Mr Marais wants to tell the government that it is not only the blacks and the Americans who can make demands; the Afrikaner and the white man can also make demands, said Mr Marais to great applause.

The atmosphere that prevails today in the country is the result of the government's lack of power in taking action against the fomenters of disorder; every new demand and disturbance is tolerated with greater leniency, and therefore the rioters become more and more defiant.

Mr Marais said that the so-called reform lets the momentum toward revolution increase because it raises expectations.

The pressure for change and reform comes from the wealthy, who want to make more and more money through the transfer of money to the blacks.

Later in his address, Mr Marais said that the government is selling out the people and making South Africa a colony of America. The government maintains an alliance with the Hoggenheimers at the expense of the nation and its people.

"Look at the government's actions. It behaves like people who want to remain in this country for only 10 years more and then move on.

"If the government still has any self-respect and sense of honor left, it must resign because of its total incompetence to govern the country. This lack of competence holds true not only for the price of fuel, but also for its total economic misadministration, the neglect of the white man's interests and total destruction of South Africa's republican freedom," said Mr Marais.

8117

CSO: 3401/123

SOUTH AFRICA

TROUBLES AT CROSSROADS; PROTECTION FOR BLACK BUSINESSES

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 20 Feb 85 p 12

[Text] With the unseemly legal duel over lavatories in the Hurley affair and the explosion at Crossroads, this has not been one of South Africa's better weeks. Both are lost battles in the foreign propaganda war.

In the case of the political bishop, our government must take the blame itself. The "victory," along with the inept handling of the matter--and should it ever have been brought up for consideration?--has in effect handed our heads on a platter to the anti-South African propagandists.

Crossroads is more difficult.

Without doubt the promises made last week by the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, are here being carried out. And properly, too. If the authorities cannot act more firmly, law and order cannot be restored, and the revolution will have won the victory.

Still it remains a matter for reflection that the larger the police representation, the larger the hordes of rioters will be. This was how it was on Monday in Crossroads, too. The disturbances really caught fire after the police reinforcements appeared.

Still the police cannot sit by with hands folded while the hordes vent their wrath on the persons and properties of those who cooperate with the system, such as policemen, teachers and council members.

The rioting in the disreputable squatters' camp provokes several significant questions.

The first is: What makes 3 000 Blacks in a squatters' camp with internationally disreputable, hand-to-mouth living conditions rebel violently against the prospect of being transferred to a new village with all the basic conveniences and more?

For, if preliminary information is correct, this is why the rebellion occurred. A rumor was deliberately circulated that the people were going to be transferred to Khayelitsha, a rumor that was promptly rejected as untrue by the minister of cooperation and development.

Still it remains a disturbing question, as to why the inhabitants of Crossroads, precisely like those of Sophiatown and Newclare in earlier years, chose their slum conditions over respectable housing.

The other question is much more serious: How do we convince Crossroads' 3 000 inhabitants, plus the thousands of other Blacks in the nation who make use of violent means of protest, that negotiation and cooperation will produce better results for them than murder, incendiary bombs and plundering?

In the parliament sit Colored and Indian leaders, courageous people who have taken the hand of cooperation despite their small mandate. But the UDF [United Democratic Front], the NIC [Natal Indian Congress], Azapo [Azanian People's Organization], the SARK [expansion unknown] and even the middle-of-the-road Inkatha reject it, or at least see no chance for openness in the envisaged forum of discourse.

The important thing is no longer the package being offered, but the strategy of persuasion.

Free Trade Districts

We should like to hope that the reservations expressed by the minister of development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, with respect to the establishment of free trade districts, do not result in unnecessary delays and inertia.

At the same time, throwing open all trade districts with a simple stroke of the pen is out of the question, although a general opening up remains the ultimate goal.

Still, it is imperative, for example, that the less experienced and more financially limited black entrepreneur in a black neighborhood be protected against inundation by white competitors. Therefore black villages cannot be thrown open summarily, even though the ingress of white business enterprises, in a planned and orderly way, is necessary for their economic growth.

Finally, however, the black businessman must also realize that the Whites must have the same right to compete in black districts that Blacks now demand in white districts.

At the same time, there are other circumstances that will make it undesirable and even economically unsound for the body politic to open up some business districts summarily, especially in rural areas.

On the other hand, opening up downtown business districts, such as those of Johannesburg, Pretoria, Durban and others can only be productive. The vested interests there are strong enough to accommodate new competition. And as far as black businessmen are concerned, this is in large measure a theoretical concession at this stage of the game, but one with good publicity value.

Firm and solid standards must be maintained, however, in order to exclude shantytown shops and bikies' hangouts, irrespective of race or color.